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THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS (1): INFANTRY, 1799-1814

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Phonetic translations of Russian proper names from the original Cyrillic script result in considerable variations, often dependent upon the language into which the Russian is rendered: hence 'Tula' may be found as 'Toula' in French. In this book the most common usage has been adopted, even if the resulting translation is not philologically perfect. For example: the Russian generals Wittgenstein and Miloradovich ('Miloradowitsch' in German sources) would be most correctly rendered as 'V'itg'enšti'ejn' and 'M'iloradov'ič' (even though the former was of Prussian descent); but such translation would be tedious, and not in accord with the versions usually found in Western sources. Many sources on the Russian army are in French or German, but English translations have been given where possible; e.g. 'Little Russia' is preferred to the 'Klein Russland' which is found even in English-language works; though from common usage the Russian 'Litovski' has been preferred to the translation 'Lithuanian' in the title of one of the Guard regiments.

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The Russian Army of the Napoleonic Wars (1)

The Russian Army

The Russian army that entered the French Revolutionary Wars had recently undergone an unusual change. In the later years of Catherine the Great (1762–96) it had been improved by a process of modernisation instigated by her favourite Prince Potemkin; but when the unstable Czar Paul I acceded to the throne in 1796, this work was undone. Paul had for some years maintained a private army on his estate at Gatchina, which he had clothed and drilled in the style of Frederick the Great's Prussia, some 25 years out of date. Driven by hatred of everything associated with his mother, in November 1796 the Czar ordered the entire army to adopt the methods of Gatchina—a return to automaton-like drill and outdated uniform.

Among his most outrageous attempts to 'beautify' the army was the fitting of steel plates around the knees, to train soldiers to march stiff-legged; and the filling with shot of hollowed musket-butts to make a rattle whilst drilling. Enlightened commanders were replaced by parade-ground martinets; even the veteran Suvarov was disgraced, and employed only from necessity. The Russian army which embarked on the European war in 1799 was thus hopelessly outdated; only on the Turkish frontier was an element of practicality maintained.

The murder of Paul I in 1796 by a court conspiracy, and the installation of his son as Czar Alexander I, allowed the modernisation of the Russian army to recommence, though for some time the tyranny of Gatchina was prolonged by Alexei Arakcheev, Paul's favourite, who continued to exert influence. He became minister of war in 1808, but fortunately resigned in 1810, when he was replaced by Barclay de Tolly, an officer of Scottish descent, who became the Russian army's greatest influence for good.

The Russian army was as vast as the territory from which it was drawn. In 1795 the College of War calculated that the regular army amounted to 541,741 men, plus 46,601 enrolled cossacks, and at least a further 100,000 irregular cavalry which could be mobilised in time of war. The infantry units existing at this time included:

11 regiments of grenadiers, 4,075 men each, and 3 regiments of between 1,000 and 3,000.

51 regiments of musketeers, each of ten musketeer and two grenadier companies, each regiment numbering 2,424.

Sergeant (left) and officer (right), Grenadiers, c.1799. The sergeant wears his cartridge box on the front of his waist belt, as carried by those NCOs armed with muskets. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

Left
Grenadier, Lifeguard Regt. Preobrajenski, c.1801. This illustrates the very Prussian-style uniform ordered by Czar Paul I, the brass-fronted cap having an enamelled eagle device. Colouring as for Plate A1. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

Right
Infantry, c.1800; a contemporary popular print. While not accurate in every detail, it shows such interesting features as the calfskin knapsack used on campaign, and (second right) a cartridge box on the front of the waist belt. The officer (extreme left) wears the large gorget and gauntlets, and carries a spontoon or half-pike; at extreme right the gauntleted figure is an NCO who carries the pole of a company *fanion* or marker flag. Note the flat metal canteen positioned at the left bottom corner. (Engraving after L. Ebner)

7 regiments of musketeers without grenadiers, and one 4-battalion musketeer regiment of 4,143 men.
12 musketeer battalions of 1,019 men, and three of 1,475.
58 garrison battalions, totalling 82,393 men.
9 *Jäger* corps 3,992 strong, and three *Jäger* corps of 2,994.
4 regiments of Polish infantry, each 1,447 strong.

Recruitment; and Character

At the time of Alexander I's accession he ruled some 43,785,000 people, and thus possessed unlimited manpower. Over half the male population were serfs tied to agricultural estates—virtual slaves to be bought and sold; in 1777 only three per cent of Russians lived in towns. Treated as chattels, the serfs provided the army's recruits, serving on 25-year enlistment (lifetime enlistment prior to 1793) and garnered by conscription; with no leave permitted, they rarely if ever saw their families again after enlistment. Conscription was by a levy on the 'souls' entered on tax rolls, a quota which might vary from two men per 500 souls in peacetime to one in 20 at time of crisis. In some years no levy was made, whereas in 1812 there were three levies, each of up to five men per 100; the 1805 levy of four per 500 produced 110,000 recruits. As substitute conscripts could be bought, many landowners surrendered only their most inefficient serfs, resulting in an army which was totally illiterate. His civilian standard of

living being wretched, the Russian soldier was content with the most miserable of rations and conditions, and thus a huge army could be maintained at minimum cost. Excluding his grain ration, in 1805 an infantryman's annual maintenance ($9\frac{1}{2}$ rubles) cost $2\frac{1}{4}$ rubles less than his clothing!

The Russian soldier, however, possessed unique qualities. Though 'born to endure every kind of oppression and misery, they are little more than beasts—lumpish, rapacious and insatiable beyond belief', according to one contemporary opinion, they possessed extraordinary steadiness, stubbornness and loyalty to their officers, their Czar and their religion. Sir Robert Wilson, who campaigned with them, is often quoted:

'The infantry is generally composed of athletic men between the ages of 18 and 40, endowed with great bodily strength, but generally of short stature, with martial countenance and complexion; inured to extremes of weather and hardship; to the worst and scantiest food; to marches for days and nights, of four hours' repose and six hours' progress; accustomed to laborious toils, and the carriage of heavy burthens; ferocious, but disciplined; obstinately brave, and susceptible of enthusiastic excitements; devoted to their sovereign, their chief, and their country. Religious without being weakened by superstition; patient, docile, and obedient; possessing all the characteristics of a barbarian people, with the advantages engrafted by civilization'.

A French view that '*Ils sont des bêtes, mais on peut tuer une bête*' ('They are animals—but animals can be killed') gave way to grudging respect. As Marbot noted in amazement, '. . . the Russians had to be beaten down man by man. I saw individuals defending themselves as confidently as if they had been in the midst of their battalions. I noticed others, ready to collapse from multiple wounds, loading their muskets as coolly as on the drill square'. Inspired by the icons paraded by their priests before battle, the Russian infantry were capable of astonishing feats and total, blind obedience to orders. Marbot recalled that at Golymin in 1807, '. . . our soldiers fired upon them at twenty-five paces, they continued their march without replying . . . every regiment filed past, without saying a word or slackening its pace for a moment. The streets were filled with dying and

Line infantry, c.1800, from a contemporary engraving. Grenadiers (left) are identified by their mitre caps and the grenade badges in the corners of the cartridge box flap; an officer (right) wears an aiguillette on his right shoulder and carries a spontoon. The man on his immediate right carries a *fanion* or battalion marker flag.

wounded, but not a groan was heard, for they were forbidden. You might have said that we were firing at shadows. At last our soldiers charged the Russian soldiers with the bayonet, and only when they pierced them could they be convinced that they were dealing with men'. When desperately wounded the Russian soldier would drag himself eastward simply to die a few yards nearer his homeland; well might J. S. Stanhope remark that 'They really seemed to be made of different stuff from other men: their frames and sinews were, apparently, as hard as their minds . . . they only want a little more activity to make them superior to all other troops . . . a little more education, too; for now they are merely machines . . .'

Much of this loyalty arose from the almost feudal organisation of regiments in the earlier years; as the Russian-born Pomeranian officer Friedrich v. Schubert remarked, it was usual for a commanding officer to remain with his regiment for many years, 'so that his name became identified with his regiment and people always associated the two'. This continuity of command caused the soldier to know and respect his officer, to be 'proud of him and

will, out of attachment to him, gladly endure privations, which would not be tolerated out of mere obedience'.

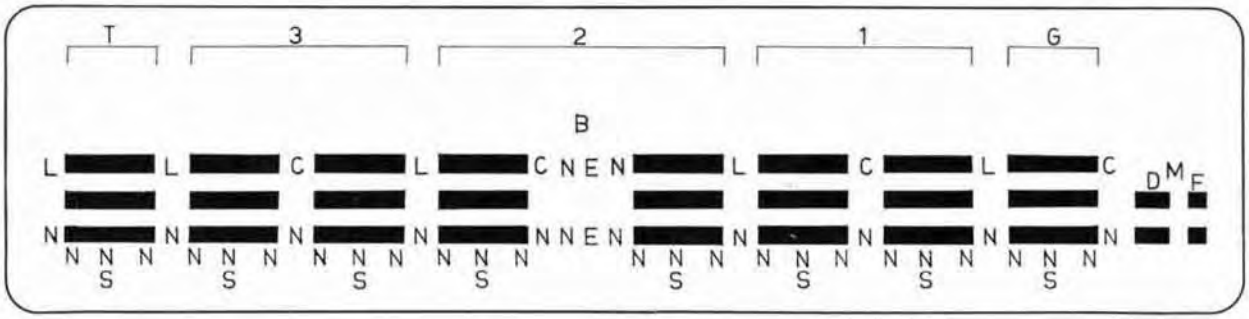
The casualties and expansion of the army in 1812–14 led to the experienced officers being distributed thinly, so that the feudal character was lost: '. . . the generals and officers became more knowledgeable . . . and bit by bit the whole army took on the character of chessmen'. But the abiding image of the Russian soldier is that described by the colonel of the Izmailovski Lifeguard whilst losing 777 men at Bordino: '. . . the enemy fire destroyed our ranks, but failed to produce any disorder among the men. The lines simply closed up again and maintained discipline as coolly as if they had been on a musketry exercise'.

Fusilier (the 'ordinary' companies of a Grenadier regiment), in the uniform of pre-1805. The fusilier cap was essentially a more squat version of the mitre, in the same colouring and metal as the taller cap of the regiment's grenadiers. (Print published by Edward Orme in 1807)

Officers

By general consent, Russian officers were the worst in Europe, 'very deficient in intelligence and activity . . . little better than semi-barbarians', according to Bunbury. Line officers were recruited from the minor gentry, and though supposed to learn their trade as NCOs most were promoted *in absentia*, and thus joined their units scarcely literate and unfit to command. The higher ranks were occupied by the nobility; so, with limited promotion opportunities, Line officers lived a life of obscurity, and usually 'spent their time drinking, gambling or sleeping'. Even the pro-Russian Wilson thought them 'disqualified by the neglect of education, and the absence of those accomplishments which should distinguish officers'. An Austrian comment is even more critical: 'They are absolutely useless for anything that has to do with manoeuvre, and in this respect the ordinary French soldier is worth more than all the officers of the Russian army put together. The Russians are brave enough in combat, but their gallantry goes for nothing because they do not know how to direct it or use it to strike home. They charge with the bayonet . . . but they are so clumsy that they never manage to catch anyone'.

The higher ranks were riddled with ineptitude: Adm. Chichagov dismissed Gen. Markov in 1812 because despite being 'bedecked with ribbons and covered with stars . . . on maps he confused roads with rivers'. A more extreme case was that of the septuagenarian Irishman Gen. Lacy, commanding in the Mediterranean theatre in 1805, who 'showed no trace of ever having been a man of talent or information . . . At the councils of war . . . he used to bring his nightcap in his pocket, put it on, and go to sleep while others discussed the business'. This quality of Russian officers resulted in the employment of foreigners in increasing numbers, as officers migrated to Russia after the defeat of their own countries. They were generally disliked and distrusted; even the Czar's brother Duke Constantine explained the retreat in 1812 by saying: 'What can we do? It isn't our fault . . . It is not Russian blood that flows in the veins of the man

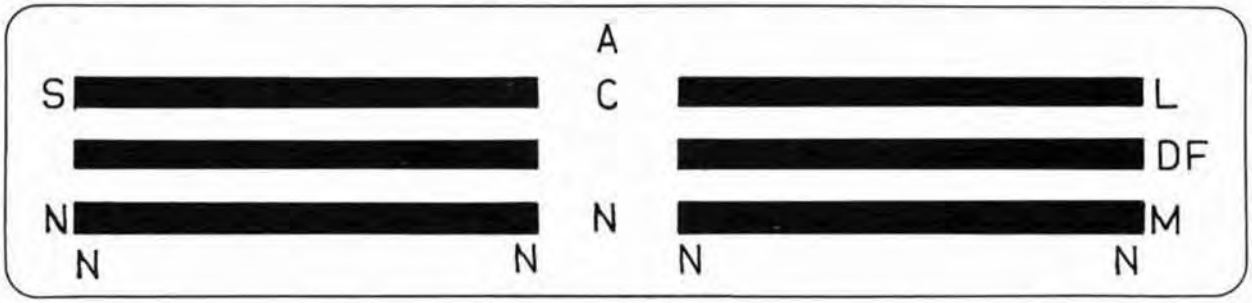


Russian infantry battalion in column: three varieties. Each block represents a platoon (half-company), in three ranks. 'C' represents the position of the Colour-escort, 'D' the drummers and 'M' the musicians. In each case the usual gap between platoons was one *arshin* (28 inches). *Top left*: 'Attack Column'; *top right*: 'Closed column by platoons'; *bottom*: 'Closed column by division'. The latter could be varied into a 'double column', when the gap between the two columns would be widened and the Colour-escort positioned between the two leading platoons.

who commands us'.

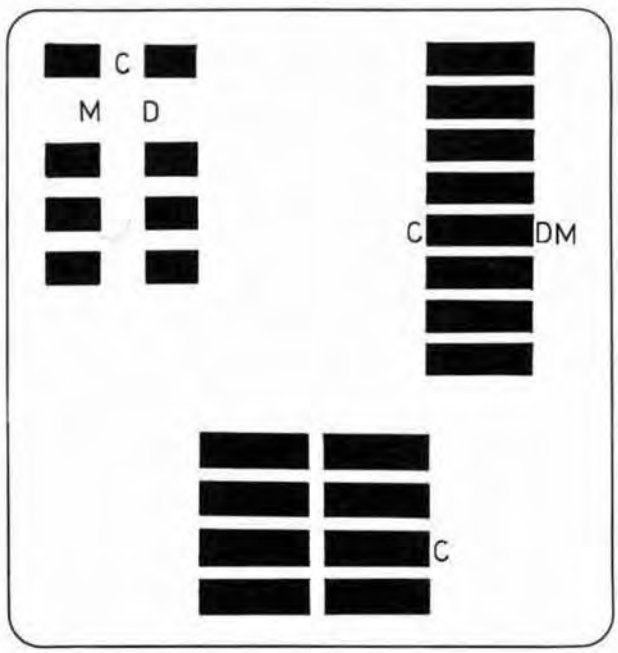
Discipline

Discipline was enforced with barbarity, and as the serfs were inured to flogging, beatings by the canes of their NCOs were quite accepted. Paul I's *Tactical*

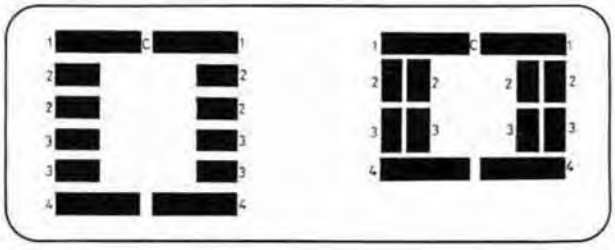


Russian infantry company drawn up in line, three ranks deep. *Key*: A = Captain; C = Cadet; DF = Drummers/Fifers; L = Lieutenant; N = NCO; M = Sergeant Major; S = Second Lieutenant.

Rules of 1797 claimed that 'the soldier will do more for an officer who treats him well, and wins his trust, than one he simply fears'; Barclay stated that 'the Russian soldier possesses all the higher military virtues. He is brave, keen, devoted and reliable. Consequently we have no need to resort to cruelty'; and Kutuzov exhorted his officers to instill discipline by 'warrior spirit and patriotic fervour' instead of brutality. But although the cruelty was thus reduced, the level of violence continued to appal foreign observers. The brutish existence of the Russian serf may explain the atrocities committed in 1812 (though these were perpetrated mainly by partisan bands), and the Russian soldier's habit of looting his enemy; though Swedish reports of depredations against them in 1808 claimed that the



Russian infantry battalion drawn up in line, each company in three ranks, two platoons per company.
***Key*: 1 = 1st Company; 2 = 2nd Company; 3 = 3rd Company; B = Battalion commander (mounted); C = Captain; D = Drummers; E = Ensign with Colour; F = Fifers; G = Grenadier platoon of Grenadier Company; L = Lieutenant; M = Drum major; N = NCO; S = Second lieutenant/cadet officer; T = Tirailleur platoon of Grenadier Company.**



Russian infantry battalion in square. Each long block represents a platoon, and each short block a half-platoon (or quarter-company), each three ranks deep. Numbers indicate the company from which each platoon was drawn; 'C' indicates the position of the Colour-escort. *Left*: 'column formed behind the centre of the battalion', adopted when there was insufficient time to form a true square. *Right*: a proper square, with each side facing outwards. The 'long' sides of the square were thus three ranks deep, and the 'short' sides six ranks deep.

whole Russian nation were 'hordes of barbarians and savages [from whom] every inhumanity that can be named or even thought of, may be expected', most foreign observers reserved this criticism for the cossacks. At a higher level, discipline could be enforced by public disgrace: for example, an inaccurate report from the Netherlands campaign in 1799 led to some regiments being punished by being forbidden to play the 'Grenadiers' March', 'which has driven them to despair'; the Czar restored the privilege after the Duke of York transmitted the true facts.

Organisation

At the accession of Alexander I in 1801, three types of infantry regiments existed: grenadiers, musketeers and Jägers (light infantry), each regiment having two battalions; on 30 April 1802 each was allocated a third battalion. Each grenadier and musketeer regiment had one grenadier and two musketeer battalions (the musketeers, or ordinary Line infantry, were termed 'fusiliers' in grenadier regiments). Jäger regiments had two battalions of Jägers and one of carabiniers (the latter term describing the grenadiers of Jäger corps). Each musketeer or fusilier battalion comprised one grenadier company and three of musketeers or fusiliers; each Jäger battalion had one carabinier company and three of Jägers.

In 1802 each grenadier regiment comprised a colonel-in-chief, a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, four majors, five captains, seven captains 2nd class, 12 lieutenants, 12 2nd-lieutenants, 12 ensigns, 12 cadets, 12 sergeant-majors, 12 standard-bearers, 12 'captains-at-arms' (company armourers), 72 NCOs, 1,692 grenadiers, nine musicians, three drum-majors, 36 drummers, eight fifers, a quartermaster and a treasurer (both lieutenants), an ADC to colonel-in-chief, three battalion ADCs, three provosts, a priest and two altarboys, seven surgeons, 13 hospital staff, 12 barbers, 51 craftsmen and 54 train personnel. Musketeer regiments were similar, except that they had 564 grenadiers and 1,128 musketeers, and eight musicians; Jägers similar, but eight captains and four 2nd captains; no captains-at-arms, grenadiers or religious staff; five musicians, 24 drummers, five hornists instead of fifers, nine administrative staff, 19 medical staff, 41 train personnel and 1,120 Jägers.

Under Paul I, the Russian army copied the Prussian style of naming its regiments after the colonel; Alexander I returned to the practice of naming each regiment from its town or province, thus giving continuity of title and a sense of local identity. Until 1806 regiments continued to be grouped in 'Inspections' or inspectorates, each Inspection having its own facing colour; there was no permanent organisation larger than the regiment, which created appalling problems when an army took to the field.

In 1805 the infantry comprised 77 regiments and two battalions of musketeers, 13 regiments of grenadiers and 20 of Jägers (excluding the Guard and garrison battalions); the Military Reform Commission placed all regiments on a uniform establishment of 2,256 men for musketeers and grenadiers, and 1,385 for Jägers. In 1806 most of the Inspections were abolished and replaced (for the first time) by conventional Divisions, numbered 1–18, each Division having two musketeer and one Jäger brigade, each brigade of two regiments. In 1807 the Caucasus Inspection became the 19th and 20th Divisions, and new 21st and 22nd Divisions were formed. In 1808 the last Inspections, Oremburg and Siberia, became the 23rd and 24th Divisions respectively; and in 1809 a 25th Division was formed, with a third brigade weaker than normal.

The 'Potemkin' uniform abolished by Czar Paul I included a Polish-style jacket (*kurtka*) and the distinctive cap with transverse crest, a version of which was retained for some little time by the Guards. This contemporary print also shows the cylindrical valise or knapsack, worn by the figures in the background.

Guardsmen of the Preobrajenski, Semenovski and Izmailovski Regiments (*left to right*), *c.*1804. The uniquely-shaped helmet with transverse crest and rear 'bag' was a taller version of the classic 'Potemkin' helmet abolished by Paul I; it was abandoned by the Guard by 1804, though was worn for parade until the following year. Note also the 'Guard' loops on the collar and cuff flaps. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

Reorganisation, 1811

Barclay de Tolly instituted major reorganisations in 1810–11, by which the infantry was organised into Corps on the French model, each Corps comprising two Divisions with a regiment or brigade of cavalry and one or more artillery companies. Each Division was composed of two Line and one Jäger brigade, each brigade of two regiments of three battalions each. Henceforth, 'élite' status was no longer dependent upon physique; instead of the tallest men becoming grenadiers and the smallest Jägers, these appointments were made on merit: 'The slightest fault will deprive the Jäger and the grenadier of his distinction . . . not only carelessness in drill and similar mistakes, but any offence which is inconsistent with the good conduct and honour of a crack soldier'.

In each battalion, the first company was termed 'élite' (grenadiers in Infantry regiments—the term 'Musketeer' was replaced by 'Infantry' in 1811—and carabiniers in Jäger regiments). All companies had two platoons; the platoon of the élite company which stood on the right of the battalion was termed grenadiers (carabiniers in the Jägers), and the élite platoon which stood on the left was styled 'tirailleurs'; the rank-and-file of the remaining three companies continued to be termed musketeers in Infantry regiments, fusiliers in Grenadier regiments, and Jägers in Jäger regiments. The previous mixed nature of regiments changed, Line regiments no longer possessing a grenadier battalion as they had before. Grenadier regiments were taken from their original Divisions and formed into élite Grenadier Divisions.

The 1811 reorganisation left the internal structure of Infantry regiments largely unchanged and much as already described, though captains

Grenadiers, *c.*1804. Both wear the 18th century style of mitre cap, which was replaced by the shako for all except the Pavlov Regt. in 1805. Note the cylindrical knapsack with mess tin strapped on; and the cartridge box bearing both the universal brass plaque embossed with a double eagle, and the separate grenades in the corners, the distinction of grenadiers. Grenade badges were also always displayed upon the headband of the cap. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

2nd class were no longer included in the establishment of line regiments. In addition to a wagon-master and 41 train personnel, the regimental transport company included an officer and five NCOs, and a veterinary officer; the train comprised 12 ambulances, 12 wagons, 12 ration-wagons, a regimental office-wagon and a tool-wagon, each with four horses; plus a regimental chest, an apothecary and a priest's wagon, with three horses each—part of the huge baggage-trains which were infamous for slowing the progress of the army. Although the Saxon von Schreckenstein noted that the Russians 'have this peculiarity, that they do not willingly relinquish a single wounded man . . . indeed if it is at all possible they carry the bodies of their officers away with them', the small number of medical staff and poor level of treatment were exemplified by Platov's reply to the Czar's offer of more surgeons: 'God and your Majesty forbid; the fire of the enemy is not half so fatal as one drug'.

In each regiment, the 2nd Bn. was designated as a depôt or reserve, the 1st and 3rd Bns. serving in the field (the 3rd Bn. could also be referred to as the 2nd, i.e. the second field battalion). These depôt battalions were known as the 'Supply Army'; in addition, in 1808 training centres were established, which could process 50–60,000 recruits at a time. The Supply Army was not simply a reserve; shortly before the war of 1812 it was reorganised as an active support force of three cavalry and eight infantry divisions (106,000 infantry). In March 1812 the Supply Army was mobilised (118,000 men) and with 60,000 recruits, some went to form new line regiments in May and June. The élite companies of depôt battalions were detached and regimented into 'converged' or 'combined grenadier battalions', each consisting of three companies of different regiments, but keeping the companies of a Division together; the combined grenadiers were allocated to the field army at two battalions per Division.

The grenadier mitre cap, retained throughout the 19th century by the Pavlov Regt. This illustration shows the uniform of *c.*1806, before the addition of chinscales at a later date. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

Table 1

33rd Jägers: previously Lithuania Regt. (re-raised from 3rd Garrison Regt.)
34th Jägers: previously Vilna Regt.
35th Jägers: previously Sofia Regt.
36th Jägers: previously Podolsk Regt. (re-raised from 4th Garrison Regt.)
37th Jägers: previously Voronezh Regt. (re-raised from 1st Garrison Regt.)
38th Jägers: previously Galitz Regt. (re-raised from 10th Garrison Regt.)
39th Jägers: previously Briansk Regt. (re-raised from 2nd Garrison Regt.)
40th Jägers: previously Odessa Regt.
41st Jägers: previously Orlov Regt.
42nd Jägers: previously Estonia Regt. (re-raised from 6th Garrison Regt.)
43rd Jägers: previously Novgorod Regt.
44th Jägers: previously Veliki-Lutsk Regt. (re-raised from 11th Garrison Regt.)
45th Jägers: previously Penza Regt. (re-raised from 12th Garrison Regt.)
46th Jägers: previously Saratov Regt. (re-raised from 13th Garrison Regt.)
(The 20th Jägers was formed in 1803, 21st and 22nd in 1805, and 23rd–32nd in 1806). The 47th–49th Jägers were formed in January 1811 from the 5th, 7th and 8th Garrison Regts. respectively; the 49th was converted to a new Sofia Infantry in March 1811, but re-raised with a new 50th Jägers in October 1811.

Supply Army units were generally much weaker than first-line units, the depôt battalions having first sent drafts to their regiment's field battalions as well as losing their élite companies to the combined grenadiers. In 1812, for example, the 32nd Division was formed from the depôts of the 1st (Grenadier), 11th and 23rd Divisions, numbering only about 300 per battalion (i.e. less than half strength); the 32nd's nine battalions were organised into the 1st and 2nd Combined Infantry and a Combined Jäger Regiment (depôts of the 11th, 18th and 36th Jägers). Being so much weaker in strength, a Division's combined grenadier regiment (one company from each of six battalions), forming two battalions of three companies each, was used as a reserve brigade in the Corps to which they were allocated (the 32nd's grenadiers served with I Corps).

Some changes of regimental designation occurred during this period. In October 1810 the regiments listed in Table 1 were converted to Jägers, with most of the Infantry being re-raised in January 1811 from the previous Garrison Regiments.

Also in October new Vilna, Odessa, Simbirsk and Tarnopol Infantry were formed. In November 1811 many regiments received a 4th Bn., known as a 'reserve' battalion, which in March 1812 joined the 2nd Bns. in the 30th–47th Divisions of the Supply Army. In January 1811 the Rostov Regt. was converted to the Arakcheev Grenadiers (the only unit to bear a personal name); and in 1813 the Kexholm and Pernau regiments were converted to grenadiers, replacing the Pavlov Grenadiers which had joined the Guard. In April 1814 the 1st, 3rd, 8th, 14th, 26th and 29th Jägers were designated Grenadier-Jägers, but retained their numbers.

On active service strengths fell far below the establishment of 738 effectives per battalion: at the beginning of the 1812 campaign, for example, infantry battalions averaged around 600 each, which dwindled as the war progressed. As Lord Londonderry reported in 1813, 'The battalions were so weak that three or four scarcely formed a regiment, and seldom exceeded 250 or 300 men'.

Drill and Tactics

Initially, training depended upon the commanding officer, so that a regiment with a bad CO might be useless. Manoeuvres conformed to the *Military Code Concerning the Field Service of Infantry* (1796) and *Tactical Rules for Military Evolutions* (1797) which,

being inspired by Paul I, stressed appearance, the soldier marching with motionless right arm and the left extended, holding the musket upright, with no bending of the knee in a goose-step. Rate of march was 75 paces per minute, Arakcheev introducing a 'quick' step of 110, and later a quicker one of 120–160.

Paul's 1796 Code sought to impose Prussian-style linear tactics, with emphasis upon the firepower of the three-rank platoon and rolling volley, with platoon column the basis of manoeuvre. Dismissing the Code as 'a rat-eaten parchment found in the corner of an old castle', Suvarov rejected linear tactics in favour of a mass attack with the bayonet, and in practice the 1796–97 Codes seem to have been less significant than the ideas of the individual commander, Suvarov's theories having influenced his subordinates. Kutuzov stated in October 1805 that 'We shall often have to exploit the particular prowess of the Russians in bayonet attacks', and in 1812 Bagration proclaimed the maxim that 'The cannon-ball is a foolish virgin and the bayonet a wise virgin'. The great reformer Barclay stressed the importance of target-practice in 1810, and in 1811 issued *Instructions for Target Practice* and *Code of Infantry Service*, the latter again advising moderation in discipline: 'reserve chastisement only for occasions of carelessness, though even here you must proceed with moderation and prudence'. Upon the expansion of the army in 1812, training was reduced to a minimum; as Kutuzov wrote, 'Teach them to turn and to march as a front in platoons and in sections. Do not look for any kind of beauty', or burden the men with anything which might detract from 'the essentials of the business'. The three-deep line was the accepted formation for maximising firepower, but manoeuvre was conducted in column, either a double column of platoons or 'sections', or a single column of 'divisions', each company being termed a 'division' for the purpose of manoeuvre. Ideal for charges, columns were

The brass-fronted mitre cap retained by the Pavlov Regt. was a unique headdress, the style having been abandoned by all other armies; it was therefore a favourite subject with foreign artists. This engraving purports to show the Pavlov Regt. at Friedland; the uniform is generally inaccurate but it demonstrates the impression created by the use of this antiquated headgear. (Engraving by Pigeot after J. F. Swebach)

Infantry officer, *c.*1805–07. The bicorn hat with black plume and gold loop continued in use even after the introduction of the shako, for wear in undress and even on campaign (unofficially). Note the lace-edged shoulder straps, which were replaced by epaulettes in 1807. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

Grenadier shako, 1805–07. Most obvious is the enormous plume, known by its German term *busch*; but note also the grenade badge, the national cockade (with a loop behind it, of the same material, almost hidden by the pompon), and the side buckle on the chinstrap. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

extremely vulnerable to artillery fire, and after horrendous casualties had been sustained at Borodino there was an immediate change to longer and thinner formations.

Ostensibly light infantry, the Jägers comprised almost a third of the infantry, but in practice seem to have differed little from Line units, though trained to a greater degree at marksmanship and traditionally possessing higher morale. The extent to which they were able to act as skirmishers is unclear; certainly prior to 1807 their skills were extremely limited, much probably depending upon regimental practice, as no light infantry manual existed until 1818 except the Guard's own *Principles for the Operations of Tirailleurs*. As late as 1833 the manuals in use were so vague that full scope was permitted for the eccentricities of regimental commanders, so that tactics used during the Napoleonic era must have been even more uneven. Each platoon had an NCO and 12 marksmen originally armed with rifles, who could be detached as skirmishers. Initially skirmish-formations were in two lines, though later a reserve was provided, and when required apparently whole regiments could be deployed in such a rôle, the carabiniers forming the reserve. The ability to skirmish was far below that of the French, and many of the Jägers deployed as skirmishers at Borodino performed remarkably badly. Whereas Line units formed square when threatened by cavalry, skirmishers engaged the enemy with musketry at 150 yards and then gathered in small knots to hold off the cavalry. Apparently Line regiments also received some training in skirmishing, with the tirailleur sections of grenadier companies filling the primary rôle.

The Guard

The Czar's Lifeguard was the ornament of the Russian army; foreign observers were unanimous about their excellence. Wilson noted that '. . . there

cannot be a nobler corps, or one of more warlike description, and the simplicity of the dress gives to the man the full character of his figure and mien'. Londonderry reported '. . . a wide difference between the staple of the Russian Army and the Emperor's guards. The latter are very select . . . nothing, indeed, can be superior. The grenadiers of the guard are generally very tall men . . . the discipline and well-dressed state of these men are very imposing . . .' Lady Burgersh thought them '. . . a sight too magnificent to be described! The extreme care and cleanliness of their dress is quite beautiful . . . the Emperor's footguard are all picked men, the handsomest of the empire . . . all gigantic; they are composed of the tallest men in Russia; their coats are all padded to stuff out their chests and widen their shoulders, and therefore they really look like statues . . . Don't think I exaggerate, for everyone raves of them'. Even Napoleon remarked that 'I was surprised at the precision and assurance of this infantry . . . an army so well disciplined and of such extraordinary firmness would be the first in the world if, to these qualities, it united a little of the electric enthusiasm of the French'.

Officers were drawn from the nobility and were probably no more proficient than those of the Line; von Schubert noted that they were 'the focal point of the balls and every other kind of society. They were notable for their education and good manners, if not for their morals, and the general effect was probably enhanced by the presence of large numbers of émigrés of the leading families of France who were serving there'. Impressive though they

Grenadier drummer (left) and NCO musician (right), wearing the original shako (1805–07). Note that the NCO has the usual distinctions of rank: cuff- and collar-lace, gloves and cane; he also has a red plume with white tip, an extra chevron on each sleeve, and laced seams on the coatee. Both wear the winter boots. Note the pointed lace loops on the right breast of the coatee, and similar loops on each cuff flap. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

Grenadiers, 1808–09, showing the second pattern of knapsack. The shako is as re-styled with leather reinforcing in 1807, with the triple-flamed grenade badge of 1808; the equipment predates the introduction of a breast strap connecting the knapsack straps, ordered in April 1809. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

Left
Subaltern (left) and field officer of grenadiers, 1809–11. The 1808 shako with triple-flamed grenade badge (partly obscured here by the cords) has the cords adopted in 1809, with the huge *busch* plume replaced in 1811. The field officer wears fringed epaulettes; note also the officers' cockade, bearing the Imperial cypher. The subaltern's shako has a folding neck-protector, which was abolished in 1812. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

Centre
Officers in undress uniform, wearing single-breasted coatees and riding boots. The undress coatee is devoid of the usual rank insignia, but the figure at left wears lace loops on the collar and cuffs, the distinctive insignia of only one line regiment, the Life Grenadiers (which became part of the Guard in April 1813). (Engraving after Viskovatov)

Right
Grenadiers, Ekaterinoslav Grenadier Regt., 1812–14. This illustrates the shape of the concave-topped 1812-pattern *kiwer*, with its triple-flamed grenade badge, brass chinscales and cords; the lower, closed collar; and the regimental shoulder strap bearing the identifying initial 'E'. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

appeared, however, their habits were disconcerting: when they were given a banquet by Napoleon's Guard at Tilsit, Coignet was appalled to see them tear the meat with their hands, swallow goblets of wine at a gulp, and finding themselves unable to clear the table, making themselves vomit so as to begin again: 'thus they made three meals at one dinner'. Such behaviour (like that of those Russians temporarily quartered in the Isle of Wight, who drank the oil out of the public lamps) was the cause of other nations regarding the Russians as but semi-civilised.

The Guard infantry originally consisted of three famous regiments: the Preobrajenski (four battalions in 1800), Semenovski and Izmailovski (three battalions), and a battalion of Jägers, all battalions being of four companies. A second Jäger battalion was raised in 1806, and the unit thus became a regiment. In April 1808 an Imperial Militia Battalion was raised from peasants on the Czar's estates; a second battalion was raised in 1807, and the regiment was re-named the Finland Guard Regiment.

In February 1811 the Guard was reorganised similarly to the Line; all had been grenadiers before, but now the Preobrajenski, Semenovski and Izmailovski changed the names of their companies so that each battalion comprised one grenadier and three fusilier companies, the grenadier companies being divided into platoons of grenadiers (carabiniers in the Jäger Regt.) and tirailleurs. In November 1811 a Lithuanian (Litovski) Guard Bn. was raised as light infantry like the Jägers, and became a regiment at the end of the year when a second battalion was raised; at the same time the 4th Bn. of the Preobrajenski was transferred to the Finland Regt. to make it a three-battalion corps.

Also in 1811, the Guard was organised into a Division of three brigades, the 1st Bde. being the Preobrajenski and Semenovski, the 2nd Izmailovski and Litovski, and the 3rd Finland and Jägers. In April 1813 the Life Grenadiers and Pavlov Grenadiers were raised to Guard status, and re-titled the Lifeguard Grenadiers and Pavlov Guard Grenadiers, and the Guard was then split into two Divisions:

1st Div.: 1st Bde.: Preobrajenski and Semenovski

Officers in winter field uniform, *c.*1805. The greatcoat (*left*) is a longer version of the usual frock-coat; that at right is a larger garment with cape. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

2nd Bde.: Izmailovski, Jägers and Guard Equipage Bn. (marines, formed March 1812)

2nd Div.: 1st Bde: Litovski and Lifeguard Grenadiers

2nd Bde: Pavlov, Finland and Guard Sapper Bn. (formed 1812)

Establishment of a three-battalion regiment was as follows: a colonel-in-chief (the Czar), a regimental commander, three battalion commanders, six colonels (as majors in the Line, but ranking higher in the Guard), three captains, nine 2nd captains; 12 each of lieutenants, 2nd-lieutenants, sergeant-majors, cadets, standard-bearers and captains-at-arms; 72 NCOs, 1,692 privates, nine staff officers (quartermasters, ADCs, etc.), 11 musicians, three drum-majors, 36 drummers, 24 fifers, a priest and two altarboys, 20 medical staff, 12 barbers, 45 craftsmen and 57 train personnel. Establishments were proportionally higher for the Preobrajenski when it had four battalions, and lower for the Jägers and Finland regiments, whose battalions had 20 NCOs and 400 Jägers. Unlike some reinforcements sent to the line, those despatched to the three field battalions of each Guard regiment were not hastily-assembled or half-trained; Cathcart noted in January 1814 that 'The reinforcements which have joined the Russian guards are very fine, and I have never seen these regiments appear in so great force, or in better condition, at any period of the campaign'.

Uniforms: Paul I (1796-1801)

Prince Potemkin's reforms during the last decade of the reign of Catherine the Great produced one of the most functional uniforms in Europe, abolishing the typical features of the 18th century. The cocked hat was replaced by a peaked helmet, the tail-coat by a Polish-style short jacket (*kurtka*), and breeches and gaiters by reinforced, loose trousers; hair powder and queues were abolished. The 'Potemkin uniform' was itself abolished by Paul I's regression

Grenadier officer (*left*) and sergeant, 1812. Note the sergeant's insignia: plume, pompon and rank-lace, the lace on the collar of the second pattern, on the upper instead of lower edge. The sergeant wears the winter dummy boots. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

to the styles of Frederick the Great: back came pipeclay, powdered hair and outdated costume, a retrograde step viewed with astonishment by military theorists in other countries. To Sir Henry Bunbury, who served alongside the Russians in the Netherlands in 1799, they appeared to have stepped from the pages of history: '. . . exactly the stiff, hard, wooden machines which we have reason to figure to ourselves as the Russians of the Seven Years' War. Their dress and equipments seemed to have remained unaltered; they waddled slowly forward to the tap-tap of their monotonous drums; and if they were beaten they waddled slowly back again, without appearing in either case to feel a sense of danger, or the expediency of taking ultra tap-tap steps to better their condition'.

The re-introduced 18th-century style included a coat in the traditional Russian dark green, with facings coloured according to the system of 'Inspections' which grouped regiments upon a geographical basis. The double-breasted coat had a falling collar and was closed to the waist, though could have coloured, turned-back lapels; turnbacks and skirt-lining were scarlet. Musketeers wore the bicorn, grenadiers wearing metal-fronted mitre caps in Prussian style, and fusiliers lower mitre caps. Guard regiments wore an open-fronted green coat closed at the top by hooks, and lace loops on the collar and sleeves; all had red cuffs, with red collar for the Preobrajenski, dark green for the Izmailovski and blue for the Semenovski. White breeches and long gaiters were re-introduced, the gaiters usually black (white for Guard regiments in summer). Officers' rank was indicated by metallic lace on the hat and cuffs, and the universal sash and gorget as described for later years.

Despite this return to outdated uniform, commanders like Suvarov allowed the use of more functional dress; von Kobell painted a typical 'campaign dress' (Plate A3) including pantaloons and calf-length boots, with plain coats and hats, unpowdered hair and a workmanlike appearance. Less enlightened commanders insisted on the maintenance of the Czar's regulations, however, even if uniforms were in rags; a report on Korsakov's Corps in Switzerland in 1799 notes '. . . one cannot help laughing because of the quiltwork of patches of varied-coloured green cloth that they have used to mend their uniforms. Their

Russian prisoners under escort, 1812. Amid the cossacks and dragoons are a number of grenadiers wearing the 1812 *kiwer*. The drummer (*centre front*) appears to wear a 'skirt' over his gaiter-trousers, doubtless a civilian garment worn under his jacket for additional warmth—common practice on campaign. (Engraving after Christian G. Faber du Faur)

hats are bordered "à la Saint-Germain". The grenadier caps are in the form of sugar loafs, while others are like the papal tiara. The infantry officers are dressed in a more uniform colour than the soldiers . . . All the Russian soldiers are obliged to powder themselves daily, even while on campaign. The grenadiers have good muskets and long bayonets'.

Uniforms, Alexander I: Line Infantry

The accession of Alexander I in 1801 saw the beginning of a modernisation of the infantry uniform, though—as throughout the period—there were usually considerable delays between the authorisation and implementation of a change in uniform.

The infantry jacket was dark green, closed to the waist, with collar and cuffs of the 'Inspection' colour as before, and shoulder straps coloured according to the seniority of the regiment; all had red turnbacks

Infantry recruits, *c.*1812: serfs wearing peasant clothing are inspected by two officers, both of whom wear the frock coat. The central officer wears the peaked cloth forage cap; the other retains the undress bicorn. In the background at extreme right is a grenadier sergeant wearing the 1812 *kiwer* shako. (Engraving after Horace Vernet)

and lining. Two rows of six brass buttons (usually of a copper shade) were on the breast, with three buttons on each dark green cuff flap, one button on each shoulder strap, and one to each pair of turnbacks. The collar was now upright, very high and cut open to expose the black stock. White breeches were worn with black shoes and white or black gaiters in summer, and with high black boots in winter, the latter below knee-length, unlike the cumbersome boots observed by the British soldier Surtees in the Netherlands in 1799: '. . . shod with boots very much resembling those of our fishermen, coming up considerably higher than the knee; thus rendering them . . . incapable of celerity of movement'.

The bicorn hat worn by musketeers was replaced in 1805 by a black felt cylindrical shako, widening slightly towards the top, with a black leather chinstrap buckling by the right ear. On the front it bore a black cockade with orange edge, fastened by a brass button; and on the upper edge a woollen pompon which was white for a regiment's 1st Bn., yellow for the 2nd and red for the 3rd, with a regimentally-coloured centre. Above the pompon was a small tuft of the same battalion colour, sometimes shown with a regimentally-coloured centre to the tip. Prior to 1805 grenadiers retained their mitre caps, the back in the Inspection colour and the headband in the shoulder strap colour; but in February 1805 the mitres were ordered to be replaced with a shako like that of musketeers, but bearing a brass grenade badge below the cockade, a white pompon, and a 20-inch-high, very bushy black plume. The queue was retained, bound with black ribbon, but was powdered only on special occasions; it was discontinued for other ranks in 1806 and made optional for officers, who abandoned it completely in 1809.

Table 2 lists the regiments existing in 1805, in their Inspections, with their distinguishing colours.

Table 2: 1805

Regiment	*Shoulder straps*	*Pompon centre*	*Halberds/ drumsticks*
St. Petersburg Inspection (collar and cuffs red):			
Life Grenadiers	red	red	yellow
Pavlov Grenadiers	white	white	yellow
Jeletz	yellow	turquoise	black
Kexholm	raspberry	yellow	coffee
Bieloserk	turquoise	light green	black
Tenguinsk	pink	pink	coffee
Lithuania	light green	light green	coffee
Pernov	grey	—	—
Livonia Inspection (collar and cuffs turquoise):			
Petersburg Grenadiers	red	red	yellow
Tauride Grenadiers	white	white	yellow
Sievsk	yellow	turquoise	black
Sofia	raspberry	grey	coffee
Revel	turquoise	light green	white
Tobolsk	pink	light green	white
Dnieper	light green	pink	yellow
Tchernigov	grey	yellow	black
Koporsk	turquoise	—	—
Kaluga (formed 1806)	lilac	—	—
Lithuania Inspection (collar and cuffs light green):			
Ekaterinoslav Grenadiers	red	red	yellow
Tula	white	light green	coffee
Pskov	yellow	white	yellow
Murmansk	raspberry	light green	coffee
Rostov	turquoise	yellow	coffee
Nisov	pink	pink	white
Archangel	light green	turquoise	black
Volhynia	grey	—	—
Mohilev (formed 1806)	grey	—	—
Kostroma (formed 1806)	lilac	—	—
Ukraine Inspection (collar and cuffs pink):			
Little Russia Grenadiers	red	white	black
Kiev Grenadiers	white	white	white
Smolensk	yellow	yellow	yellow
Briansk	raspberry	light green	coffee
Galitz	turquoise	—	—
Estonia (formed 1806)	turquoise	—	—

Dniester Inspection (collar and cuffs dark green; before 1805, lilac; later, red cuffs):

Regiment	*Shoulder straps*	*Pompon centre*	*Halberds drumsticks*
Kherson Grenadiers	red	red	black
Siberia Grenadiers	white	white	white
Ladoga	yellow	pink	black
Vladimir	white	light green	white
New Ingermanland	pink	lilac	coffee
Alexopol	raspberry	light green	black
Kozlov	turquoise	grey	black
Jaroslav	yellow	turquoise	yellow
Nijegorod	red	yellow	coffee
Crimea	dark blue	—	—
Odessa (raised 1806)	grey	—	—

Caucasus Inspection (collar and cuffs medium blue):

Caucasus Grenadiers	red	red	white
Sousdal	white	yellow	yellow
Tiflis	yellow	light green	black
Kabardinsk	raspberry	turquoise	white
Kazan	turquoise	white	yellow
Vologda	light green	—	—

Smolensk Inspection (collar and cuffs white):

Moscow Grenadiers	red	red	yellow
Fanagoria Grenadiers	white	white	white
Polotsk	yellow	light green	black
Perm	raspberry	yellow	white
Ouglitz	turquoise	turquoise	yellow
Kursk	pink	pink	black
Voronezh	light green	light green	white

Moscow Inspection (collar and cuffs orange):

Astrakhan Grenadiers	red	red	white
Navajinsk	white	light green	yellow
Tambov	yellow	light green	black
Ukraine	raspberry	grey	white
Schlusselburg	turquoise	white	black
Nacheburg	pink	yellow	coffee
Orlov	light green	turquoise	yellow
Saratov	grey	lilac	white
Staroskol	lilac	pink	white
Olonetz	dark blue	dark blue	white

Finland Inspection (collar and cuffs yellow):

Veliki-Loutzk	red	red	black
Neva	white	yellow	black
Riazan	yellow	white	white

Brest Inspection (collar and cuffs straw yellow):

Old Ingermanland	red	yellow	white
Riask	white	turquoise	black
Viborg	yellow	white	coffee
Apcheron	raspberry	light green	black
Azov	turquoise	red	yellow
Podolsk	pink	—	—
Vilna (formed 1806)	light green	—	—
Pensa (formed 1806)	grey	—	—

Infantry in campaign uniform, 1812–14. This depicts one of the commonest appearances of the Russian soldier, including greatcoat and forage cap. The cartridge boxes appear to be outdated items still in use, with the pre-1808 circular plaque, which other sources show still in use as late as 1814. (Engraving after Georg Adam)

Crimea Inspection (collar and cuffs light ochre):

Bielov	red	yellow	coffee
Sebastopol	white	light green	black
Troitsk	yellow	red	yellow
Vitebsk	raspberry	white	white

Kiev Inspection (collar and cuffs raspberry):

Moscow	red	red	white
Boutirsk	white	turquoise	black
Kolyvan	yellow	pink	white
Novgorod	raspberry	white	white
Viazma	turquoise	white (or yellow?)	coffee
Narva	pink	light green	white
Poltava	light green	light green	white

Orenburg Inspection (collar and cuffs buff—'camel'):

Riga	red	red	coffee
Oufa	white	white	black
Ekaterinburg	yellow	yellow	coffee

Siberia Inspection (collar and cuffs grey):

Shirvan	red	red	white
Tomsk	white	white	coffee
Seleguinsk	yellow	yellow	black

Infantry, 1812–14; an engraving after Georg Adam. The officer second left wears the frock coat and undress cap. In the centre is a Pavlov Grenadier, and third right a grenadier with the 1812 *kiwer*, like the officer extreme left. At extreme right is a figure in green with sky blue facings and black belts—if not a colourist's error, conceivably a Jäger in an old uniform?—and apparently a peaked fur cap, probably a captured item.

1806 regiments:	*Collar*	*Cuffs & flaps*	*Shoulder straps*
Pernov	red	red, white flaps	sky blue
Kamchatka	white	white	red
Libau	sky blue	red	red
Mingrelia	yellow	yellow, red flaps	red
Wilmanstrand	red	red	white, piped red
Brest	white	red	yellow
Kremenchug	yellow	red	yellow
Minsk	sky blue	red	white
Neuschlot	green	red	white
Okhotsk	sky blue	sky blue, red flaps	red

Infantry equipment included a black leather cartridge box suspended at the right hip from a wide white leather belt over the left shoulder; the box bore a brass circular plate embossed with a double eagle, with a separate grenade badge at each corner for grenadiers, the flames pointing inwards. A white leather belt with rectangular brass buckle was worn around the waist, supporting at the left side a short, slightly curved, sabre with brass hilt, in a black (or dark brown) leather scabbard with brass throat and chape; the white fabric sword knot had a 'bell' in the Inspection colour and fringe in company colour (white, red, sky-blue or orange). The knapsack was a black leather or canvas cylindrical valise, worn at an angle on the wearer's back, on a white leather belt worn over the right or left shoulder (both methods are depicted), with a white-metal mess tin attached to the back by white or black leather straps. The greatcoat (or *shinel*), being looser and more comfortable, was popular for wear instead of the jacket; single-breasted, it was made of brownish-grey cloth of differing shades, usually with collar and shoulder straps coloured like those on the jacket. The undress cap resembled the French *bonnet de police*, a dark green cloth stocking-cap with headband in the Inspection colour, piped in the shoulder-strap colour, and a tassel of the company colour with a fringe of mixed dark green and the Inspection colour.

NCOs' rank distinctions comprised gold lace on the front and lower edges of the collar, around the top of the cuff, down the forward-facing edge of the cuff flap, and on the upper edge of the shako. Their shako pompon was quartered, the sides white and the upper and lower quarters mixed black and orange; for grenadier NCOs the top of the plume was white with a vertical orange stripe which extended over the top. A cane was carried as a rod of office, which could be suspended from a button on the breast. Most NCOs carried a 'halberd', a pole-arm with a partizan-style blade and a staff in the regimental colour.

Officers

Officers' uniforms resembled those of the rank-and-file, though their coatees had longer tails, buttons were gilt, and shoulder straps were edged all round with gold lace. The bottom button hole of the cuff flap was usually a dummy, the button unfastened and half concealed by the flap. They retained the black bicorn with a black and gold cockade, secured by a gold lace loop and gilt button, silver and orange tassels and a black cock-feather plume. A silver gorget was worn at the neck (gilt for field officers), bearing a gilt centre of a crowned trophy of arms with a white-enamelled central disc bearing a black and gold double eagle. White breeches were

worn with black boots which extended to the knee, grey overalls (sometimes reinforced with black leather) being used by mounted officers on campaign. Shabraques and holster caps were dark green with red external piping, with an edging of two gold stripes with a red line between; harnessing was black leather with steel fittings.

Officers were armed with a straight-bladed sword with gilded hilt, a single knuckle-bow and shell guards, urn pommel and a grip bound with silver wire, in a black leather scabbard with gilt fittings, and with a silver lace knot with black and orange interwoven. The sword belt was concealed by the lower edge of the jacket and the sash: the universal sign of commissioned rank, this latter was of silver lace or fabric, with three interwoven horizontal lines of mixed black and orange; it was frequently wrapped twice around the waist (so that more than three black and orange lines might be visible), and knotted at the left side, from which two heavy silver tassels were suspended. Junior officers still carried a spontoon, with shafts coloured like the sergeants' halberds; and officers also carried a cane, though both were discontinued in 1807. In the same year officers were given the shako, though the actual date of its adoption is in doubt (there is some evidence that officers of the Caucasus Inspection adopted it as early as 1805, whilst others may not have received it until 1809). It resembled that of the rank and file, with a gold lace upper band, and chains hung around it from silver or gilt eagle badges on the sides; the pompon was silver. Some sources show the shako at this period without a cockade. The bicorn was retained for some orders of dress.

Reforms of 1807–1809

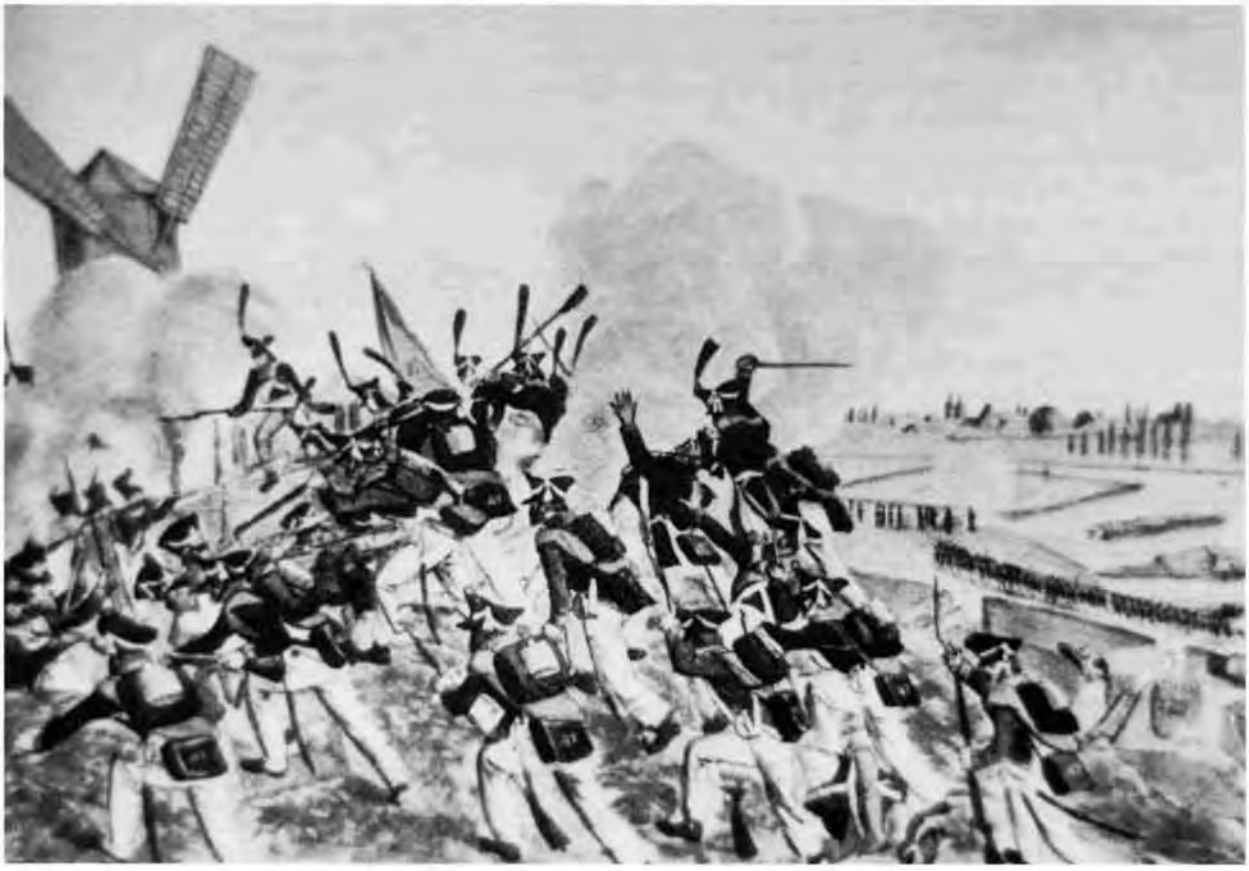
In November 1807 different facing colours were eliminated, all regiments adopting red collar and cuffs, with shoulder straps coloured according to the seniority of the regiment within the Division: 1st regiment red, 2nd white, 3rd yellow, 4th dark green piped red, 5th light blue. In December 1807 it was ordered that the divisional number should be borne upon the shoulder strap, in yellow on red straps and in red on the others. For officers shoulder straps were replaced by epaulettes, of the shoulder strap colour with gilt numbers and crescents, gold lace edging and a gold fringe for field ranks. In

Detail from an engraving by Gessler of the Battle of Leipzig: Russian infantry advance, led by an officer who is distinguished by his frock coat and overalls, worn with the full dress shako. As usual, all wear their shako ornaments, with no concession to the rigours of active service.

December 1807 the shako was restyled by the addition of a black leather top, upper and lower bands and V-shaped side reinforcements.

The other ranks' waist belt was replaced by a white leather belt for the sabre, worn over the right shoulder; and a new pattern of sabre was introduced, a straight-bladed, German-style *Degen*, with a hilt as before, and a brown leather scabbard with brass fittings. Bayonet scabbards seem to have become common at this time, bayonets having previously always been carried fixed on the musket. Later in December 1807 new legwear was authorised: in summer, white one-piece 'gaiter-trousers' extending over the top of the foot, and in winter looser white cloth trousers with leather 'booting' which extended part way up the calf. One variety apparently combined the two, with loose 'booting' which could be buttoned over the gaiter-trousers, the 'booting' carried atop or within the knapsack when not worn.

In July 1808 the shako cockade was replaced for musketeers by a grenade badge with single flame (as worn by grenadiers from 1805); grenadiers now received badges of three-flamed grenades, the same badges replacing the circular plaques on the cartridge boxes. The cylindrical knapsack was replaced by a rectangular, black leather case worn upon the back and supported by white leather shoulder straps. The rolled greatcoat was usually slung over the left shoulder, atop the knapsack straps and shoulder belt; from April 1809 the knapsack straps were connected by a horizontal



Russian troops storming a defended position at Montmartre in 1814. This contemporary German print illustrates a feature of Russian uniform missing in the campaign dress of other nations: the use of all shako ornaments even on campaign. All wear the concave-topped 1812 *kiwer*, with élite company plumes in the background; the figure with upraised sword (*centre right*) has the distinctive white plume-tip of the NCOs. The cartridge boxes all bear the numeral '47', so presumably the unit represents the 47th Jägers. All wear full field equipment and white 'gaiter-trousers'.

breast-strap, and the left knapsack strap was ordered to be worn over the rolled greatcoat.

For officers, a new gorget was introduced in November 1808, smaller than the previous huge pattern and bearing a crowned double eagle with the shield of St. George still upon the eagle's breast, but no longer enamelled; the gorgets were silver for 2nd lieutenants, silver with gilt edge for lieutenants, silver with gilt edge and eagle for 2nd captains, gilt with silver eagle for captains, and entirely gilt for field officers. At this time the colours of the halberd-shafts and drumsticks changed, the 1st regiment of each Division having yellow; 2nd, 4th and 5th, black; and 3rd, white. Halberds were withdrawn in 1809, all NCOs carrying muskets instead.

In June 1809 shako cords were adopted, suspended around the cap from the upper sides, with a small tassel hanging at the left and two long cords and 'raquettes' at the right, hanging to the level of the breast; on campaign they might be looped up around the pompon, or secured by passing under the shoulder strap or tied to a button on the jacket. The cords were white for privates; mixed white, black and orange for NCOs; and mixed silver, black and orange for officers. New pompons were introduced: white with a green centre for a regiment's 1st Bn., green with white centre for the 2nd, and red with yellow centre for the 3rd. Officers' pompons were silver with an orange centre bearing an embroidered imperial cypher. In 1809 the NCO lace was transferred to the top and front edges of the collar, instead of the front and lower edge as before.

Reforms of 1810–1812

In 1810 all grenadiers were ordered to wear red shoulder straps. In February 1811 the huge grenadier plume was replaced by a thinner variety (as worn by the Guard since 1808), coloured as

before. In the same year NCOs adopted white shako cords, and officers' cords became silver throughout. New pompons were decreed for the shako, differentiating a regiment's battalions:

1st Bn.: grenadiers, red; tirailleurs, yellow; musketeers, white with green centre

2nd Bn.: grenadiers, red over green; tirailleurs, yellow over green; musketeers, green with white centre

3rd Bn.: as 2nd, but light blue instead of green

The sword knot now had a white strap and fringe, with the 'bell' and its upper and lower rings as follows:

1st Bn.: grenadiers, red bell and rings; tirailleurs, yellow bell and rings; 1st musketeer company, white bell and rings; 2nd, white bell, blue rings; 3rd, white bell, orange rings.

2nd Bn.: grenadiers, red bell, green rings; tirailleurs, yellow bell, green rings; 1st company green bell, white rings; 2nd, green bell, blue rings; 3rd green bell, orange rings.

3rd Bn.: as 2nd, with sky blue replacing green

Also in 1811, the greatcoat cuffs became coloured (which do not appear to have been universal); and in September a new forage cap was introduced, a dark green round cloth cap with a wider top and red headband. Piping around the top was red for grenadiers, white for musketeers of the 1st Bn., light green for the 2nd and sky blue for the 3rd; piping on the head-band was similar, except that tirailleurs had yellow piping. A glazed leather peak was worn only by officers.

The final major change in uniform occurred in 1812, with the adoption of a new shako, a scuttle-shaped cap with concave top and sloping sides, with leather top surface and reinforcing as before. (This is commonly termed the *kiwer*, though this is actually merely the Russian word for 'shako'.) Ornaments, cords and plumes remained as before, though all shakos now had brass chinscales with circular brass bosses. Though authorised on 1 January, the usual delays in adoption, exacerbated by the French invasion, resulted in some units wearing the previous pattern as late as 1814. Also in 1812, the jacket collar was lowered and closed, concealing the stock; and in the interests of economy, officers were allowed to replace all their silver lace (sash, shako cords, pompon, etc.) with worsted. The black dummy boots worn in winter were now extended to the knee.

Guards officer, campaign dress, *c.*1814. This shows a common campaign uniform: dark green frock coat with scarlet collar, cuffs and lining, gold collar loops and subalterns' epaulettes, worn with a bicorn and grey overalls with red stripe. Black knapsack and cavalry-style waist belt with gilt fittings. The Guardsmen in the background wear the 1812 shako with cords removed, and beige greatcoats with scarlet collar, cuffs and shoulder straps. (Contemporary print)

Uniform changes instigated in 1814 again suffered long delays before their implementation; most notably, a single-breasted jacket with nine buttons on the breast was authorised, but was not actually adopted before the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Grenadier regiments were ordered to adopt yellow shoulder straps instead of red (grenadier regiments having a red initial on their straps), those infantry regiments with yellow straps adopting blue instead.

Weapons

Russian muskets included a variety of patterns; even in 1812 there existed 28 different calibres of musket, plus 11 varieties of short rifle and carbine (issued to 16 men per squadron of cuirassiers and dragoons, and 12 to the NCOs and best shots of

Russian courtesy, 1814. This contemporary print entitled *Adieu d'un Russe à une Parisienne* illustrates a style which is shown in many pictures of this period, it being almost *de rigeur* for subalterns to wear the bicorn with the frock coat, with sash and decorations as would be worn in full dress.

each Jäger company). Factories at Tula and Sestrovetsk produced between 150,000 and 170,000 weapons a year, though they were clumsy and of inferior quality. Some 60,000 good English muskets were issued as rewards to deserving soldiers, adding to the diversity. The 1798 pattern musket was somewhat unusual in the position of its sling, the lower swivel positioned on the butt behind, instead of forward, of the trigger guard; later illustrations, however, show more conventional positioning. The 1798 musket had no barrel bands and was 141cm overall (barrel length 103.5cm).

* * *

Campaign dress was very similar to full dress, plumes and shako cords apparently being worn even in action. Officers frequently wore a frock coat, with either the undress cap, the shako or even a bicorn, the latter being retained officially for wear with undress uniform, which consisted of the dress coatee and often dark green breeches and knee boots. The sword was worn in undress, but the gorget and sash were usually omitted. The wear and tear of active service usually resulted in a ragged appearance, and latterly little attempt was made by the more enlightened commanders to maintain regulation uniform. Kutuzov once stopped a unit from polishing its buttons and pipeclaying its belts during the 1812 campaign, saying: 'I don't want any of that . . . A soldier has no time for smartness on campaign. He must rest after his tiring efforts and prepare for victory'; and to Denis Davidov, who apologised for wearing peasant dress in Kutuzov's presence: 'Act . . . with your head and your heart. It doesn't matter to me that one is covered with a cap and not a shako, and the other beats under a *yamak* [smock] and not under a uniform'.

INFANTRY REGIMENTS, 1807–14

There was considerable re-allocation of regiments to different Divisions during this period; regiments are listed here alphabetically with two sets of symbols, the first for 1807–11 and the second 1812–14. Shoulder strap colours were red for the 1st regiment of each division, 2nd white, 3rd yellow, 4th dark green piped red, and 5th light blue; letters indicate the colours, and numbers the divisional numeral carried on the strap. (E.g. Alexopol Regt.: *1807–11*, white straps, numeral '13', as second regiment of 13th Div.; *1812–14*, yellow straps, numeral '12' as third regiment of 12th Div.) Bold lettering is purely to aid quick reference:

Alexopol 13W/12Y; Apcheron 11G/9W; Archangel 8Y/9W; Azov 6R/6R.

Bieloserk 17Y/10G; Bielostock (formed 1808 from 3 odd battns. at Danzig) 9B/17W; Bielov 19W/19Y; Borodino (formed 1813: 23rd Div.); Boutirsk 13G/24W; Brest 17W/17Y; Briansk 10W/6G.

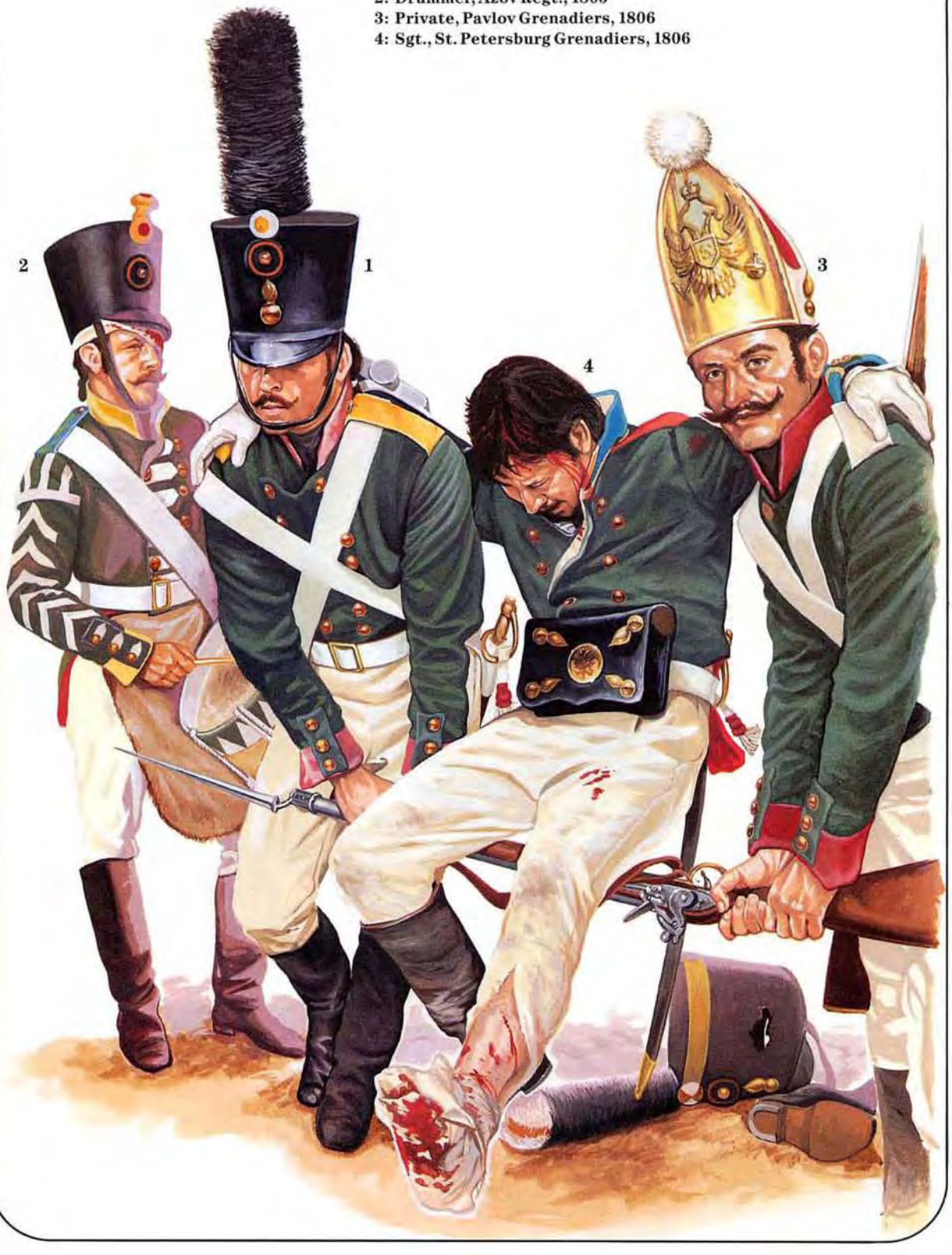
Crimea (formed 1806) 10B/10Y; Dnieper 18Y/18Y; Ekaterinburg –/23W; Estonia (formed 1806–07) 12th Div./14G; Galitz 9G/13Y; Jaroslav 10Y/10R; Jeletz 2W/11W.

Kabardinsk 20B/20Y; Kaluga 5G/5G; Kamchatka 16G/16Y; Kazan 19R/19R; Kolyvan 15W/15Y; Koporsk 3G/3G; Kostroma 18W/18G; Kozlov 15Y/15W; Kremenchug 4G/4Y; Kurin 15G/15G; Kursk 10G/10W.

1: Grenadier, Preobrajenski Lifeguard, 1799–1801
2: Officer, Malorossiiski Grenadiers, full dress, 1799–1801
3: Infantry private, campaign dress, 1799
4: Grenadier NCO, Duke of Bourbon's Grenadiers, Armée de Condé

1: Musketeer officer, Lithuania Regt., 1805
2: Private, Semenovski Lifeguard, 1805
3: Musketeer, Rostov Regt., 1805
4: Musketeer Sgt., Ukraine Regt., 1805
1
2
3
4

1: Grenadier, Smolensk Regt., 1805
2: Drummer, Azov Regt., 1805
3: Private, Pavlov Grenadiers, 1806
4: Sgt., St. Petersburg Grenadiers, 1806



1: Private, 5th Jägers, 1805
2: Private, 1st Jägers, 1809
3: Capt., Schlusselburg Regt., field dress, 1809
4: Private, Smolensk Regt., 1808

1: Grenadier, summer dress, 1808
2: Musketeer, winter dress, 1809
3: Grenadier, 1812
4: Carabinier NCO, Jägers, 1812

1: Flügel-Adjutant of Infantry, campaign dress, 1812
2: Field officer, Infantry, summer dress, 1812
3: Capt., Izmailovski Lifeguard, summer dress, 1812

1: Musketeer, field dress, summer 1812
2: Grenadier, field dress, winter 1812
3: Private, Moscow Opolchenie
4: Private, St. Petersburg Opolchenie

1: Private, Pavlov Lifeguard, summer dress, 1813–14
2: Private, Litovski Lifeguard, summer dress
3: Infantry NCO, campaign dress, 1814
4: Jäger, Russo-German Legion, 1814
1
2
3
4

Ladoga 13Y/26W; Libau 21G/7Y; Lithuania 1B/21Y.

Mingrelia 16B/16G; Minsk 4B/4G; Mohilev 5W/5Y; Moscow 7W/7W; Murmansk 3W/3W.

Nacheburg 11W/9R; Narva 12W/12W; Navajinsk 14G/14Y; Neuschlot 16Y/16R; Neva 21Y/21R; New Ingermanland 12B/12G; Nijegorod 13R/26R; Nisov 6W/6Y; Novgorod 16R/–.

Odessa 11B/27R; Okhotsk 16W/16W; Old Ingermanland 8B/8Y; Olonetz 12G/22G; Orel –/26G; Oufa 25Y/24Y; Ouglitz 6Y/6W.

Pensa 22B/13G; Perm 5R/5R; Pernov 21B/11G; Petrovsk 21W/21W; Podolsk 7B/11Y; Polotsk 2G/21G; Poltava 13B/26Y; Pskov 7Y/7R.

Revel 6G/3Y; Riazan 17R/17R; Riask 9Y/9Y; Riga 23Y/23R.

Saratov 20 buff shoulder straps/13W; Schlusselburg 8W/8W; Sebastopol 19G/19G; Seleguinsk 24R/23Y; Shirvan 25R/24R; Sievsk 5Y/5W; Simbirsk –/27G; Smolensk 12Y/12R; Sofia 6B/7G; Sousdal 19Y/19W; Staroskol 22W/22Y.

Tambov 18R/18W; Tarnopol –/27Y; Tarutino (formed 1813, 23rd Div.); Tchernigov 3Y/3R; Tenguinsk 14W/14W; Tiflis 20G/20W; Tobolsk 4R/4R; Tomsk 14Y/24G; Troitsk 20W/20R; Tula –/14R.

Ukraine 9W/8G; Veliki-Loutzk 21R/13R; Viazma 22Y/22W; Viborg 22R/22R; Vilna 4W/27W; Vladimir 7G/18R; Vitebsk 15R/15R; Volhynia 4Y/4W; Vologda 19B/19B; Voronezh 8G/25R; Wilmanstrand 17G/17G; Yakutsk 18G/9G.

For 1812, the Grenadier regiments were withdrawn to form new 1st and 2nd (Grenadier) Divisions; the regiments comprising these were as follows, with their earlier divisional colours in parentheses:

1st Grenadier Div.: Arakcheev (formerly Rostov, 14R), Ekaterinoslav (7R), Life (1R), Pavlov (2Y), St. Petersburg (2R), Tauride (3R).

2nd Grenadier Div.: Astrakhan (9R), Fanagoria (12R), Kiev (10R), Little Russia (11Y), Moscow (8R), Siberia (11R).

(Caucasus Grenadiers [20Y] re-named Georgin 1811; Kexholm Grenadiers, 20R).

In 1812 the 1st–4th Marines, who wore infantry uniform with dark green facings piped white, occupied 25W, 25Y, 25G and 28R respectively.

Russian troops entering Paris in 1814. Though primarily a cartoon criticising the Russian army's habit of plundering, uniforms are portrayed accurately. Cossacks and a wagoner in civilian dress are in the background, and a Guards officer at the right (note the 'Guard star' on his holster-cap); the central figures are a grenadier in a typically-long greatcoat, and forage cap; the other wears a *kiwer*. Both wear sprigs of foliage in their head-dress (a *Feldzeichen* or 'field-sign'), and the 'liberation brassard' around the left arm. Note also the grenadier's cartridge box with triple-flamed grenade.

Jäger Uniforms

Following the abandonment of the 'Potemkin' uniform, the Jägers re-adopted the bicorn and light green coat with coloured cuffs and falling collar; their leatherwork was black, and their cartridge box was carried at the front of the waist belt. In 1801–02 the uniform resembled that of the Line, with standing collar but no shoulder straps, and remained light green with facing-coloured collar and cuffs (some sources indicate light green turnbacks instead of the usual red); breeches were white in summer and light green with facing-coloured piping in winter. Most other details resembled the Line: Jägers carried the infantry musket, except NCOs and 12 sharpshooters per company, who had rifled muskets; a sword-bayonet was also carried. In 1802 the bicorn was replaced by a felt 'round hat' resembling a shako but with a large peak extending around the sides of the cap, including the rear, with a cockade and pompon like the infantry shako. Rank distinctions were as for the Line, except that no polearms were carried, and officers had green-plumed bicorns. Musicians' distinctions were like those of the Line, with black drum hoops and sticks. Leatherwork remained black. Officers' shabraques were light green, with a facing-coloured stripe between two gold laces around the edge.

In 1806 the cartridge box at the front of the waist

was replaced by an infantry pattern on a shoulder belt, the flap of the box bearing a brass regimental number from 1809. In September 1807 the Jäger cap was replaced by an infantry shako; and in November 1807 a dark green Line-pattern uniform was introduced, with red cuffs and white collar piped red for all, with white breeches in summer and dark green piped red in winter. Officers' shabraques became dark green, with red stripes between the gold laces.

The impressive Russian grenadier uniform was a popular subject with contemporary artists, especially during the occupation of France in 1814 15. The central figure here is a Guardsman—note the eagle plate on the shako, the scarlet lapels and *petlitzi*—with a Pavlov Guardsman at right, wearing the old jacket without lapels but with the 'Guard' loops. He wears summer 'gaiter-trousers', while his companion has winter legwear. The figure at left is a Prussian.

In 1808 shoulder straps were introduced in red for the senior regiment in each Division, and light blue for the junior, bearing the divisional number; these changed in 1809, the red becoming yellow, and changed again in 1810–12. Sword-bayonets and rifled muskets were withdrawn in June 1808, the infantry musket becoming the standard weapon; in November it was ordered that the bayonet should always be carried fixed, as for the Line, though at a later date at least it appears that scabbards were used.

In 1809 the shako's evolution followed that of the infantry, and collar and cuffs became dark green piped red for all, like the turnbacks. In 1811 the grenade shako badge of the Line was adopted, and in February it was ordered that the carabinier companies would wear the black plume of Line grenadiers, but later in the month it was discontinued for tirailleur platoons. The 1812 shako was adopted as by the Line, with the plume again restricted to carabinier platoons.

The newly-named Grenadier-Jägers of April 1814 adopted yellow shoulder straps; those previously wearing yellow took light blue, and those with light blue took green piped with red. In August 1814 the Grenadier-Jägers were re-designated the 1st–6th Carabiniers, becoming the light infantry of the Grenadier Divisions, and took red shoulder straps.

Jäger Regiments

Facing colours below refer to the period before 1807–08, when the light green uniform was worn. Divisional numbers given are those for 1812. 'Battalion' under the pompon-centre indicates that regimental colouring was used: 1st Bn., white; 2nd, yellow; 3rd, red.

Regt.	*Collar/cuffs*	*Pompon centre*	*Div. no.*
1	straw yellow	battalion	11
2	pink	pink	21
3	red	red	6
4	grey	grey	4
5	turquoise	turquoise	26
6	dark orange	light green	21
7	white	white	8
8	medium blue	dark blue	10
9	yellow	yellow	20
10	black	black	9
11	apricot	light green	7

12	raspberry	light green	13
13	light ochre	light green	15
14	chestnut	chestnut	15
15	iron grey	iron grey	20
16	chamois	chamois	19
17	violet	violet	19
18	brown	brown	23
19	lilac	lilac	24
20	dark green	white	3
21	red piped white	white	3
22	white piped red	red	13
23	orange piped white	black	5
24	light green piped light blue	light blue	5
25	straw yellow piped red	red	14
26	dark blue piped red	red	14
27	red	battalion	16
28	yellow	battalion	18
29	turquoise	battalion	22
30	white	battalion	17
31	raspberry	battalion	17
32	black	battalion	18

(Collars were light green piped in the cuff colour for Regts. 27–32).

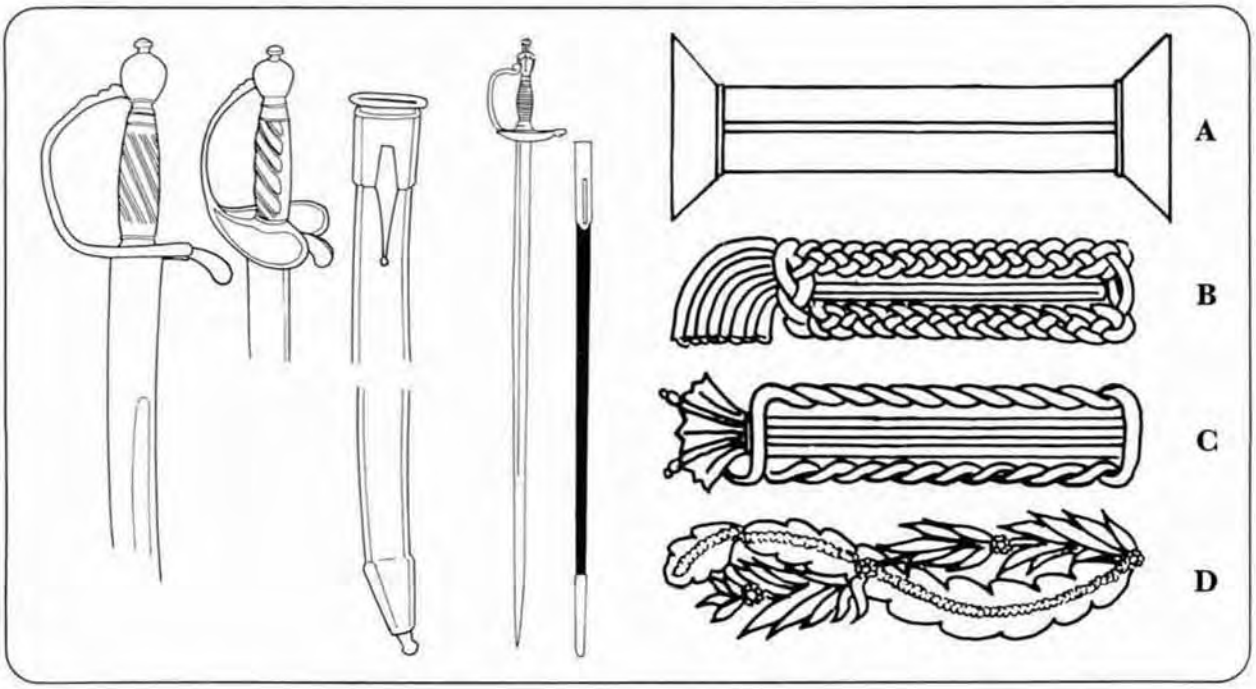
Shoulder strap colouring changed several times between 1807 and 1814. For 1812 the colour was yellow for Regts. 1–13, 16–20, 23, 25, 27–31, and 49, and light blue for the remainder. Divisional numbers in 1812 for the later regiments were: 33rd, 11th Div.; 34th/4, 35th/6, 36th/7, 38th/9, 39th/10, 40th/24, 41st/12, 42nd/26, 43rd/16, 44th/21, 45th/22, 46th/23, 47th/25, 48th/17, 49th/27, 50th/27.

The foreigner's view of Russian discipline: a diminutive officer mounts a stool to reach sufficiently high to strike a Guardsman. Though this contemporary print is encountered coloured to represent the Prussian army, it is the Russian method of discipline which is lampooned. The loops on collars and cuffs identify this as a Guard regiment, and it also illustrates the single-breasted coatee introduced in 1814 but not issued before the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

Guard Uniforms, 1801-14

Guard uniforms resembled those of the Line, with the addition of Guard distinctions: two German-style yellow lace loops (*petlitzi*) worn on each side of the collar and three on each cuff flap, and the star of St. Andrew upon their accoutrements. Their original shako was like that of Line grenadiers, with a brass grenade below the cockade and a yellow lace upper band, a similar plume, and pompons green with white centre for 1st Bns., 2nd, green with yellow centre, 3rd, red with yellow centre, and 4th, blue with white centre. Cuffs were red for all three regiments, and collars and shoulder straps red (Preobrajenski), ultramarine piped with red (Semenovski) or dark green piped with red (Izmailovski). Cartridge boxes bore the star of St. Andrew, with four grenades in the corners of the flap. NCOs had conventional rank insignia; officers had gold loops on the collar and cuff flaps (or 'loops' of foliate embroidery), a gold aiguilette on the right shoulder and a gold shoulder strap on the left. Gorgets bore regimental battle honours; field officers' shabraques were red, bearing two gold lace bands with a stripe of the collar colour between (but white for the Izmailovski), and bore a star of St. Andrew on the rear corners and holster caps. Shafts of halberds and drumsticks were coffee for the Preobrajenski, black for Semenovski and white for Izmailovski.

The changes in Guard uniform usually followed those of the Line. In 1807 queues and officers' spontoons were abolished; from 1809 NCOs received cartridge boxes and muskets, halberds being retained only by sergeant majors. In 1808 the shako plume became thinner (officers retaining the



Left
Grenadier sabre, late 18th century: 81cm overall. Moulded brass hilt with grooved brass grip; slightly curved blade with black leather scabbard with brass throat, belt-hook and chape, most of the latter covered with black leather.

Centre
Infantry officer's sword, as used throughout the reign of Alexander I. Gilt hilt with single knuckle bow, shell guards and urn pommel; grip bound with silver wire. Leather scabbard with gilt chape and locket fitted with a hook for suspension from the belt-frog.

Right
'Guard loops': the distinctive insignia of Guard regiments, two loops being worn on each side of the collar. From top to bottom: (A) design of ordinary *petlitzi*; (B) embroidered loop worn by officers of the Preobrajenski Regt.; (C) embroidered loop worn by officers of the Semenovski Regt.; (D) embroidered loop worn by officers of the Izmailovski Regiment. Cuff-flap loops were of the same design, but much shorter.

larger version until 1809), and a brass double eagle shako plate was adopted by Guard regiments. In 1809 officers abandoned the aiguilette and received epaulettes for both shoulders, all three regiments adopting red shoulder straps. In 1810 the shako received copper chinscales; NCOs' shako cords became white with black, orange and white tassels; and officers' cords became silver in place of their previous silver, black and orange.

The uniform in 1812 still resembled that of the Line, the 1812 *kiwer* having a large brass double-eagle plate; pompons and sword knots were like the Line; and all wore grenadier plumes (red for musicians, who wore ordinary uniform with yellow lace with interwoven red stripe). The *petlitzi* were also yellow with a red stripe, positioned as before (one collar loop for NCOs, whose rank-lace occupied the space of the second loop). Officers' shabraques were dark green with lace as before, and the star badge in silver. The Litovski regiment was originally unique in wearing scarlet lapels, copied from the uniform of the Guard Dragoons; later the use of such lapels extended to the regiments of the 2nd Guard Division. Facings for the Guards in 1812–13 were:

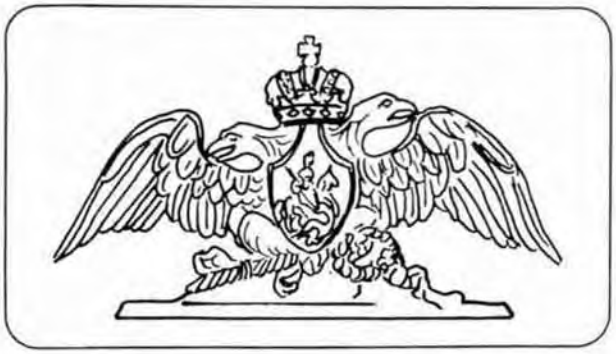
Regt.	*Collar/cuffs*	*Lapels*
Preobrajenski	red	none
Semenovski	blue piped red	none
Izmailovski	dark green piped red	none
Litovski	red	red
Life Grenadiers	blue piped red	red
Pavlov	dark green piped red	red

Shoulder straps remained red. White *petlitzi* (gold for officers) had been worn by the Life Grenadiers prior to achieving Guard status in 1813; the Pavlov regiment, likewise elevated, also wore white lace (gold for officers), and continued to wear their brass mitre caps. Their officers' shabraques had a white stripe between their two lace bands.

The Guard Jägers originally wore the light green of the Line Jägers, with orange collar and cuffs and

yellow lace; their leatherwork was black, the frontal cartridge box being replaced by the shoulder-belt style in 1806. Unlike the Line Jägers, they wore the infantry shako of the other Guards, with a white pompon instead of the grenadier plume, and no badge. In 1807 they adopted dark green uniforms, with dark green collar, cuffs and shoulder straps piped orange, white summer breeches with gaiters, and dark green winter breeches, piped orange, with leather false boots. Weapons were like those of the Line Jägers. In 1807 the shako received leather reinforcing and the double-eagle badge as for other Guards regiments; when the carabiniers were formed in 1811 they had black plumes. Red plumes were worn by musicians, and in 1812 the concave-topped *kiwer* was adopted. The Finland regiment wore the same uniform, but with red piping.

The Guard Militia battalion wore dark green with red piping on the breast and shoulder straps; their shako bore a copper grenade, with a red pompon for grenadiers, yellow for tirailleurs and green for Jägers.



Guard shako plate, 1807 17. At this period the shako plates of Guard infantry were generally of this pattern, with one eagle-head lower than the other. A larger eagle was authorised in 1817, though retaining the same basic configuration.

Opelchenie (Militia)

Despite establishment fears of arming the peasantry (caused by memories of Pugachev's Serf Revolt), the *opolchenie* or militia was created in November 1806 to train 612,000 serfs belonging to private landowners; the few units formed were disbanded in 1807. The organisation was opened to all comers in 1812, and 223,361 men were enrolled in that year, the force becoming one of the principal expressions of national enthusiasm. Training was rudimentary, though Kutuzov (commanding the St. Petersburg militia in 1812) made it as comprehensive as time allowed, emphasis being placed upon the ability 'to chop and to shoot' rather than to manoeuvre.

Organisation was in 'cohorts', probably similar to a proposed 'National Guard' of 1811, in which two pike battalions were to be combined with a Jäger battalion armed with muskets, plus one grenadier company per cohort; pike companies were to be 200 strong, Jägers 120 and grenadiers 100. The following infantry cohorts were formed by the provinces: Moscow, Tver and Jaroslav, five each; Kaluga and Vladimir, six each; Simbirsk, Riazan and Tula, four each; St. Petersburg, 15; Novgorod 12; Kostroma four and a half. Jäger regiments were formed in addition by Moscow (three regts.), Tula (two) and Kaluga (one), plus two additional pike regiments by Riazan.

The *opolchenie* was used as a reserve for the regulars, some apparently being distributed among the regular regiments, both to perform menial tasks such as evacuating casualties or working as pioneers, and in action to execute the charge—virtually the only tactic in which they were trained. Wilson noted that 'The very militia who had just joined (and who, being armed only with pikes, formed a third rank to the battalions) not only stood as steady under the cannonade as their veteran comrades, but charged the sallying enemy with as ardent ferocity'. Wittgenstein reported that the St. Petersburg corps was distributed among the regulars in October 1812, when 'to the delight of everybody these warriors have fought with such good will and courage that they could not be exceeded by their comrades, the old soldiers, and they have distinguished themselves, in particular manner in columns, with the bayonet'. By contrast, one 'shabby-looking unit' who wore 'rough grey coats without a collar and dirty cloth caps' at Leipzig fired a volley in the air and immediately turned on their heels, despite curses and knout-blows from their officers.

Equipment was rudimentary: initially only Jägers and grenadiers had firearms, the remainder pikes or glaive-like weapons; the Petersburg corps at least had axes and shovels, issued at Kutuzov's request. Most wore a peasant *kaftan* and either a felt

hat or peaked cloth cap, with a haversack or knapsack; later, grey or beige greatcoats were used. Suhr shows militiamen wearing peaked caps covered with black oilskin, and the Elberfeld MS, a round fur hat. Their universal insignia was a cross worn on the cap, inscribed 'For Faith and the Czar', later copied by the Prussian *Landwehr*. Officers wore infantry uniform. Examples of regimental styles are shown in Plate H; others included the Tver corps, which wore medium-grey *kaftans* like Moscow, with red, blue, brown or off-white belts and grey caps like St. Petersburg, bearing a cross badge over the Imperial cypher, and black equipment. Novgorod corps wore a grey frock coat with grey belt, grey trousers with red stripe, and a grey peakless *czapka* with black fur headband and the cross-and-cypher badge.

Jägers, from a contemporary print of *c.*1800. One wears the light green coat with lapels, another with the lapels closed. Note the cartridge box on the front of the waist belt, the short gaiters (worn also by the officer at left, identified by his gorget), and the short rifle or carbine.

Partisan bands were formed during the 1812 campaign, often mobs of disordered peasants who were reponsible for the worst atrocities against the invaders. Some were armed with captured weapons, but many had only agricultural implements; as Rostophchin exhorted the citizens of the Moscow region: 'Arm yourselves, it matters not with what arms; but particularly pitchforks, which are so much more suitable against the French, because in weight they resemble trusses of straw'.

Further units of 'irregulars' were those formed from Greek and Suliot refugees in the Ionian islands and elsewhere. Basically wild tribesmen, they were ill-equipped, and caused as much terror among their allies as to their enemies: 'the wildest of the mountain clans of Albania. Their very gait told their tale: it was the noiseless creeping of a cat in search of prey; their eyes, though lighted by no passion, were incessantly moving . . . A sort of coarse shirt belted round their waist, with a capote of the skins of sheep or goats formed their dress: and a long gun and a stout knife their arms. They would have done little harm to the French, but they would have been most deadly protectors to the Italians . . .' Curiously, it appears that some women served in the ranks, one major being a Suliot heroine named Moskho.

Colours

Russian infantry Colours followed a most complex scheme and existed in several patterns, with old examples continuing in use in many cases. The basic design was in Prussian style, with a central disc bearing the double-eagle set upon a ground consisting of a cross *pattée* upon a coloured backing. In 1797 Paul I authorised each regiment to carry one 'white' Colour (corresponding to the Prussian *Leibfahne* or British King's Colour), plus one 'coloured' flag per company. In 1800 a new pattern was authorised, the main colour being that of the

Inspection; but apparently few were issued before Alexander I reduced the number to six per regiment in 1802, the 1st Bn. carrying one white and one 'coloured' flag, and the other battalions two 'coloured' flags each. In 1803 another pattern was introduced, incorporating Alexander's cypher. In 1806 the first 'Colour of St. George' was issued, being the 1803 pattern with inscriptions to reward some exploit, plus a 'cravat' of orange with three black stripes, the colours of the Order of St. George. Another pattern was introduced in 1813, but as before many of the old patterns continued in use. The Guard received their own pattern in 1800, new regiments receiving the 1803 pattern until 1813, when two new issues were made, Colours of St. George in April and in December a further issue of 'coloured' flags, probably one per battalion only. So many and varied were the designs that there is insufficient space to recount them here; they are described in detail in another title of the present series, MAA 78 *Flags of the Napoleonic Wars (2)*, Terence Wise, 1978.

Jägers, 1806–07, wearing their original light green uniform with coloured facings, and the distinctive 'round hat'. The NCO (*left*) is distinguished by the lace on collar and cuffs, quartered pompon and cane; he carries a sword-bayonet with quillon guard. The central figure wears the undress stocking cap used by infantry until 1811; also visible is the single button at the bottom of the breast, usually obscured by the belt. The Jäger at right carries a socket bayonet with the cartridge box worn at the rear instead of at the front of the waist belt. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

The Plates

A1: Grenadier, Preobrajenski Lifeguard, 1799–1801
The grenadier wears the Guard version of the infantry coat, the so-called *kaftan* introduced in 1797, worn open and without lapels; the fringed lace loops indicate Guard status. The brass-fronted cap was distinguished by having the eagle enamelled black, with the shield upon the eagle's breast (bearing St. George and the dragon) enamelled in red. The long white gaiters were worn in summer, and black in winter.

A2: Officer, Malorossiiski Grenadiers, full dress, 1799–1801
Though the rank and file of grenadier corps wore the metal-fronted Prussian-style mitre, officers retained the cocked hat like the remainder of the infantry, trimmed with metallic lace and loop, with the black and orange cockade favoured by Czar Paul. The infantry coat shown here has facing-coloured lapels (officers' coats had no turnbacks), the principal rank markings being the silver sash with interwoven black and orange threads and the huge gorget. Czar Paul introduced a standard gorget for the entire army in 1798, bearing an enamelled centre featuring the black double eagle; only during the currency of this pattern did the two senior Guard regiments lose the distinction of bearing the battle honour 'Narva' upon the gorget. At this date, officers still carried the spontoon or half-pike.

A3: Private, Infantry, campaign dress, 1799
From a picture by the German artist Wilhelm von Kobell, this musketeer wears what appears to have been typical campaign dress in Switzerland. Von Kobell shows figures carrying both hide knapsacks on the back, and canvas haversacks over the right

Jäger officers in undress uniform, 1806 07. Similar in style to the Line uniform, but in Jäger colouring, the sash and gorget are omitted for undress. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

shoulder, with cartridge boxes without badges; the lapels are opened at the neck and a more comfortable neck-cloth replaces the stock. Though practical, such uniforms did not find favour: Czar Paul refused to allow a reception for homecoming troops from Switzerland because Suvarov had allowed them to cut off their queues on campaign! It is likely, though, that units furthest from the Czar's gaze generally appeared in modified costume like that illustrated.

A4: Grenadier NCO, Duke of Bourbon's Grenadiers, Armée de Condé

An *émigré* corps of French royalists, the Armée de Condé passed from British to Russian service in September 1797; after serving with Korsakov, it reverted to British service in March 1800. It included two cavalry and three infantry units: the Duke of Bourbon's Grenadiers, the Regt. Noble de Condé and the 'German Musketeer Regt. Hohenlohe-Durant'. All wore green Russian infantry uniform; the Regt. Noble de Condé with scarlet lining, black facings (including lapels), yellow buttons and button-loops, straw yellow waistcoat and breeches (white breeches in summer) and yellow-laced bicorns. The Regt. Hohenlohe-Durant had similar uniform with white waistcoat and breeches, white buttons and white loops on the cuff flaps; grenadiers of these regiments wore white-metal mitres with dark green rear bearing black and yellow braid, and white grenades upon the headband. The Duke of Bourbon's Grenadiers dressed similarly, with brass-fronted caps with straw yellow back and raspberry headband; yellow buttons, and yellow lace with a red stripe on the cuff flaps. The NCO illustrated wears this uniform, the lapels closed to the waist in the later style, with the usual Russian rank marking: lace in the button-colour on the collar and cuffs, a cane, and a quartered pompon in white and mixed black and orange. The black-enamelled eagle on the mitre was a distinction of few regiments; most just had the device stamped in relief.

The emigrant corps were not popular in Russia; as the British *Morning Chronicle* remarked on 9 October 1798, '. . . they are looked upon as *Jacobins* merely because they are *Frenchmen*. The Army of Conde has besides, betrayed no small degree of aversion for the Russian *Regime*, which is known to be, that of the *cane* . . . This difference of opinion has produced great coolness between his Imperial Majesty and the ci-devant PRINCE of CONDE'.

B1: Musketeer officer, Lithuania Regiment, 1805

This depicts the appearance of a typical infantry officer of the 1805 period, with the red collar and cuffs of the St. Petersburg Inspection, and the light green shoulder straps worn by the Lithuania Regiment. The grey breeches are typical of field dress; grey overalls with buttons on the outer seams were another alternative.

B2: Private, Semenovski Lifeguard, 1805

The Lifeguard uniform illustrated is like that of the Line infantry, but with the yellow lace collar- and cuff-loops (pointed-ended at this period) and yellow shako edging, the blue collar and shoulder straps piped red identifying the Semenovski Regiment. The green pompon with white centre indicates the regiment's 1st Battalion. Equipment was like that of

the Line grenadiers, with the star of St. Andrew in the centre of the cartridge box.

B3: Musketeer, Rostov Regiment, 1805
This illustrates the first pattern of knapsack, the black cylinder which could be slung over either the right or left shoulder (the right seems to have been most common), and a cartridge box bearing the circular plate on the flap. He wears the light green facings of the Lithuania Inspection, the colour also being present on the 'bell' of the sword knot.

B4: Musketeer sergeant, Ukraine Regiment, 1805
This sergeant has the NCO distinctions of gold lace on collar and cuffs, quartered pompon, laced shako, halberd and cane. The jacket bears the orange facings of the Moscow Inspection, with the raspberry shoulder straps of the Ukraine Regiment. Not being armed with a musket, he wears no shoulder belt or cartridge box. The gloves with short cuffs were the usual style at this period, the cuffs so low as to reveal the edge of the jacket cuff. The scarlet tuft above the pompon indicates the 3rd Bn.; some sources show the upper edge of the tuft as well as the centre of the pompon as being in the regimental colour, which for the unit depicted was grey.

C1: Grenadier, Smolensk Regiment, 1805
Grenadier uniform resembled that of the musketeers, with the addition of a grenade badge on the shako, the huge black *busch* plume, and grenade badges at the corners of the cartridge box. The man illustrated wears the pink facings of the Ukraine Inspection, with the yellow shoulder straps and pompon centre of the Smolensk Regiment.

C2: Drummer, Azov Regiment, 1805
Drummers wore basic infantry uniform with the addition of dark green swallows'-nest wings with white lace lower edge and four white vertical stripes; six white chevrons on each sleeve; six white lace loops on the breast, and three on each cuff flap. NCO pompons were quartered in red and white, and grenadier drummers wore the *busch* plume in red. Drums were copper with white cords, and hoops painted in white and dark green triangles. (Some sources indicate that drummers wore a shoulder strap only on the right, and fifers only on the left, but other illustrations show the usual style.) Fifers wore the same dress, carrying their two fifes in a copper case upon a white belt. Note the drum apron (usually of light brown hide) worn upon the leg. Drum majors and regimental musicians wore seven chevrons on each sleeve, had seams and turnbacks ornamented with lace, and wore NCO lace and a white-over-red plume. White shako

Jäger hornist, *c.*1806, illustrating the sword-bayonet and the large horn carried by the Jäger regiments. (Engraving after Viskovatov)

Russian officers, 1814. This contemporary French print is chiefly of note in depicting the 'liberation brassard' worn by the officer at right, whose eagle shako-plate and *petlitzi* show him to be a Guardsman. The original illustration shows blue facings, which if not a colourist's error would indicate the Semenovski Regiment. Both officers have facing-coloured stripes on their overalls, which seems to have been a fashion adopted during the last months of the Napoleonic Wars.

cords were adopted in 1811. Here the straw yellow facings of the Brest Inspection are combined with the turquoise shoulder straps of the Azov Regiment, the yellow pompon indicating the regiment's 2nd Battalion.

C3: Private, Pavlov Grenadiers, 1806
Due to the usual delay in the adoption of new uniforms, the Pavlov Grenadiers had not received their shakos by 1807, the mitre remaining in use during the campaign of that year. For their gallant conduct at Friedland Alexander I ordered that, alone of the infantry, the Pavlov should henceforth retain its mitres 'in the state in which they left the battlefield as visible mark of its bravery and Our grace'; thus the same caps were retained to the beginning of the 20th century, some still bearing the scars and bullet holes of Friedland! In other respects, the grenadier illustrated wears ordinary uniform, with the red collar and cuffs of the St. Petersburg Inspection, with the regimental white shoulder straps and pompon and corresponding red rear and white headband on the cap.

C4: Sergeant, St. Petersburg Grenadiers, 1806
This sergeant wears the distinctions of a grenadier regiment, the huge plume and grenade badge on the shako; rank markings are present as the lace on collar, cuffs and upper edge of the shako, the coloured tip of the plume, and quartered pompon. The cartridge box (worn by those NCOs armed with muskets) is carried on the front of the waist belt; the badges on the flap include the ordinary circular plaque, plus the corner grenades used by all grenadiers until 1808. The turquoise facings are indicative of the Livonia Inspectorate, with the regimental red shoulder straps.

D1: Private, 5th Jägers, 1805
The initial light green Jäger uniform with facing-coloured collar and cuffs is shown here with the green winter breeches with facing-coloured piping. The frontal cartridge box was traditionally carried by riflemen and light infantry; it is sometimes shown carried at the rear instead. The curious felt headdress, half way between a shako and a 'round hat', was peculiar to Jägers. Though some 20,000 Tula rifles were issued between 1803 and 1812, only designated marksmen and NCOs carried them; the remainder had the infantry musket.

D2: Private, 1st Jägers, 1809
This Jäger wears the restyled shako with cords, the later pattern of knapsack, and the black leather equipment of the Jägers, instead of the white of the Line. The winter legwear is shown here; white breeches were used in summer. The facings worn are those of 1809, dark green piped with red, replacing the red cuffs and white collar which initially supplanted the old regimental facing-colours.

D3: Captain, Schlusselburg Regiment, field dress, 1809
This depicts the officers' uniform after the introduction of the first shako, before the revised pattern with its leather reinforcing bands; it carries

a gilt chain suspended from eagle badges at the sides. The coatee now has the universal red facings, with the epaulettes having a ground of the regimental colour (white), bearing the Divisional number (8) in gilt. Also shown is the 1808-pattern gorget, silver with gilt edge and eagle, indicative of captain's rank.

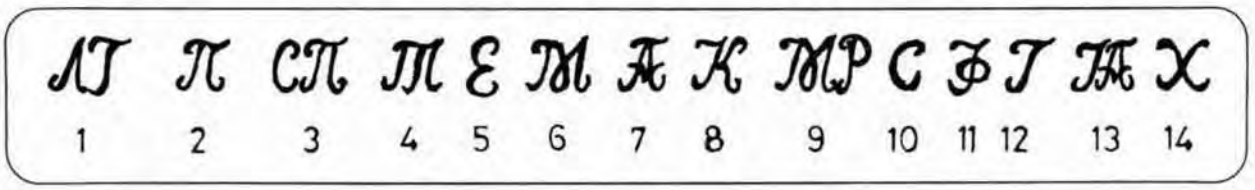
D4: Private, Smolensk Regiment, 1808
This musketeer wears the restyled shako with leather reinforcing bands, and the grenade badge which replaced the cockade in 1808. He wears a typically voluminous greatcoat with collar and shoulder straps coloured as for the jacket—no longer the Inspection colour as on previous greatcoats, but now the universal red collar and Divisional shoulder straps, here yellow with a red '12'. The greatcoat was so large that in the action at Unter-Loiben in November 1805 it was reported that 'The Russians were superior in number but they were encumbered by the size of their greatcoats. Their slow movements gave us a great advantage, and we owed our initial success to the clumsiness of the enemy . . .' The man illustrated wears the new knapsack, but lacking the breast strap ordered in April 1809.

E1: Grenadier, summer dress, 1808
This grenadier wears the shako with its changed ornaments, the triple-flamed grenade badge, prior to the adoption of cords; the large *busch* plume is retained. He wears the one-piece 'gaiter-trousers' of summer uniform, and carries the rolled greatcoat on top of the knapsack straps.

E2: Musketeer, winter dress, 1809
Though he wears the same shako as Plate E1, the musketeer illustrated has the cords ordered in June 1809; and the green cockade with white centre which distinguished 2nd Battalions. The legwear is the looser winter trouser with the first pattern of black leather 'booting', resembling dummy boots. The rolled greatcoat is now worn underneath the knapsack straps, in accordance with the order of April 1809 which introduced the horizontal breast strap.

E3: Grenadier, 1812
The 1812 regulation uniform illustrated here includes the concave-topped *kiwer* shako with brass chinscales, white cords and the new, thin plume (worn from 1811 upon the previous shako) in place of the *busch*. The jacket has the new, lower and closed collar, and the equipment includes the rectangular knapsack which replaced the cylindri-

Guards officer, 1814; a contemporary French print depicting campaign uniform, including the wearing of a knapsack. The original shows red facings, suggesting the Preobrajenski Regt.



Design of identifying letters borne upon the shoulder straps of Grenadier regiments, 1811–13—basically initial letters in Cyrillic script. *Regiments*: (1) Life Grenadiers; (2) Pavlov Grenadiers (until taken into Guard; thereafter Pernov); (3) St. Petersburg; (4) Tauride; (5) Ekaterinoslav; (6) Moscow; (7) Astrakhan; (8) Kexholm (to 1814), Kiev; (9) Little Russia; (10) Siberia; (11) Fanagoria; (12) Gruzinski; (13) Kherson; (14) Rostov (Arakcheev).

cal pattern. The possessions of the Russian soldier were meagre: Lejeune described searching abandoned knapsacks after Austerlitz, finding them to contain only 'little black boxes of two-leaved reliquaries, with the image of St. Nicholas [sic] bearing the infant Christ above the waters, and pieces of black bread, made of straw and bran rather than barley and wheat. Such were their simple and pious possessions'. Several accounts note that their canteens often contained bad brandy, 'a frightful drink . . . the pepper and vitriol burnt one's mouth'. Note the triple-flamed grenade worn on the cartridge box by grenadiers; and the sword knot in the colours of a 2nd Bn., matching the red-over-green shako pompon.

E4: Carabinier NCO, Jägers, 1812
This NCO wears the final version of the Jäger uniform, with the 1812 *kiwer* and a jacket with the lower, closed collar in the universal Jäger colours of dark green with dark green facings piped red. His rank is indicated by the collar and cuff lace (now on the upper edge of the collar instead of the lower), and the coloured top to the plume, the latter only worn by the carabinier section of the carabinier company, not by the tirailleur platoon. The winter legwear has the second, longer pattern of dummy boots, extending to the knee.

F1: Flügel-Adjutant of Infantry, campaign dress, 1812
The rank of Flügel-Adjutant was a staff appointment in the Czar's service, equating in some respects with French *officiers d'ordonnance*; it could be held by both field and subaltern ranks. Their full dress resembled that of the senior officers of the Czar's suite—General-Adjutants—but with silver instead of gold lace: a black-plumed bicorn, dark green staff coatee with scarlet facings and foliate embroidery, epaulettes, and the usual sash and legwear. Undress uniform comprised a dark green frock coat (or greatcoat) with scarlet collar, cuffs and lining, with silver epaulettes of appropriate rank bearing a gilt Imperial cypher, and a silver aiguillette on the right shoulder. With the double-breasted frock coat was worn a cloth forage cap (after 1811), dark green with scarlet band, white piping and glazed leather peak. The shabraque and holster caps are of the same pattern as those of infantry officers, but with silver lace (instead of the double lace with coloured centre line), and bearing the Emperor's cypher, which was not usually present upon the housings of infantry officers. Apart from the aiguillette and the colouring of the lace, this figure could represent any Russian infantry officer in campaign dress in the 1811–14 period, the frock coat (often worn with the shako) being extremely popular on active service.

F2: Field officer, Infantry, summer dress, 1812
Wearing the 1812 uniform with *kiwer* and coatee with closed collar, the officer's field rank is indicated by the epaulette fringes and gilded gorget. The ground of the epaulettes is in the regimental shoulder strap colour; the coatee had vertical pockets, without piping, each pocket flap with three buttons. In 1812 officers were permitted to economise by substituting worsted for their silver lace. The officers' shako pompon was silver with an orange centre bearing the Imperial cypher 'A1'. Though officers might wear overalls, the man illustrated has breeches and riding boots, as befitted a mounted officer.

F3: Captain, Izmailovski Lifeguard, summer dress, 1812
The officer illustrated wears the dark green facings and scarlet piping of the Izmailovski Regiment, with the lace loops on collar and cuff flaps which indicated Guard status. Although officers of the

French stragglers are attacked by a band of Russian peasants, 1812. Armed largely with agricultural tools or captured weapons—or weapons sold to them by the ever-astute cossacks—peasant bands were responsible for most of the massacres perpetrated on the retreating *Grande Armée*. Not part of the official *opolchenie* and thus without control or direction, the serfs responded to appeals like those of Rostopchin: 'Together we shall exterminate the villain. Glory to those who resist. Eternal memory to those who fall. Woe at the Last Judgement to those who evade their duty'. (Print after Maurice Orange)

three senior regiments had embroidered loops of regimental design (as shown among our black-and-white illustrations), the pattern used by the other ranks is also seen. The shako bears the large gilt double-eagle plate of the Guard regiments, with the cords in a common 'campaign' configuration, looped up behind the cockade. Russian officers carried small knapsacks like those of the other ranks; Guards officers had blue-grey greatcoats in addition to the dark green frock coat.

G1: Musketeer, field dress, summer 1812

This is typical of the ordinary infantryman at the time of the French invasion in 1812, though the issue of the 1812 uniform would not have been universal due to the delays in implementing uniform changes. The sky blue pompon with white centre identifies a 3rd Bn.; the sword knot with sky blue 'bell' identifies the regiment's 8th Company of musketeers (second company, 3rd Bn.); a dark green shoulder strap with numeral '5' would indicate the Kaluga Regiment, 5th Division. Shortages of equipment at the end of the 1812 campaign left many regiments wearing summer gaiter-trousers, 'and many of their overcoats are so thin that they cannot protect themselves from the damp and cold weather'. Unable to remedy these shortages, Kutuzov could only proclaim to his troops, '. . . blizzards and frosts—are you afraid of them, children of the North? Your iron breasts do not fear either the severity of the weather or the wickedness of the enemy . . . remember Suvarov. He showed us how to bear cold and hunger . . .'

G2: Grenadier, field dress, winter 1812

This grenadier wears the second pattern of forage cap, which replaced the French-style *bonnet de police*. Unlike the practice in most European armies, the use of shako covers was limited; even in action the Russians usually wore the full cords and plume, though in bad weather (and perhaps when on

The Russian army was perpetually encumbered by enormous and slow-moving baggage-trains; the single-horse wagon with civilian driver and arched horse-collar is typical of the type of transport in use throughout the period. (Engraving after Horace Vernet)

detached duty) the grenadiers' plumes sometimes seem to have been tied to the scabbard by the cords, leaving the shako undecorated. This man wears the winter trousers with black 'booting' of the later pattern, now extending to the knee.

G3: Private, Moscow Opolchenie
The Moscow *opolchenie* included two Jäger regiments, eight foot and two mounted regiments, the infantry sometimes described as 'foot cossacks'. Officers wore infantry uniform; other ranks had grey or beige knee-length *kaftans* fastening at the left in peasant style, and trousers with black boots; the cloth belt might be any colour. The cap bears a cross over the Imperial cypher. All carried a black or calfskin knapsack on black belts, with a fur-lined greatcoat atop the knapsack; black or brown leather gloves were worn in winter. Ordinary companies carried an axe in the belt and a seven-foot pike; Jägers carried a musket with black sling, and a black cartridge box and belt. Companies formed from merchants and townspeople wore the same uniform but in dark green, with black lambskin trim at the bottom of the cap.

G4: Private, St. Petersburg Opolchenie
The St. Petersburg *opolchenie* wore a green *kaftan*; a green forage cap with black peak, red band and the cross insignia; green trousers with red stripe; and equipment as for Plate G3. Officers wore an infantry frock coat and the same cap.

H1: Private, Pavlov Lifeguard, summer dress, 1813–14
The Pavlov Regiment was elevated to Guard status in 1813, when they adopted the appropriate insignia: Guard lace (white loops on collar and cuff flaps, gold for officers); the star of St. Andrew on the cartridge box; scarlet lapels; and dark green collar and cuffs piped scarlet. They retained with pride their old mitre caps (with scarlet back and white headband); as J. S. Stanhope recorded, 'I was more particularly struck with the Emperor's Guard; on entering that body, a soldier succeeds, not only to the rank, but to the cap of his predecessor, and the marks made by the musket balls in these caps are considered as so many decorations, and, therefore, are never repaired'. Handed down over the years, over 600 such caps were in use at the fall of the Empire in 1917. Unlike the cap worn by Figure C3, this has chinscales added, as for the infantry shako; extant examples have grenade-shaped chinscale bosses, but these are probably even later additions. Officers usually wore the shako; mitres may have been worn in full dress, but their use was not universal at this period.

H2: Private, Litovski Lifeguard, summer dress
The Litovski Regiment wore Guard uniform with the addition of red lapels, a distinction later copied by the Life Grenadier and Pavlov regiments. The shako bears the large double-eagle plate of Guards regiments; note the design of the lace (*petlitzi*), a later pattern than the pointed-ended version shown in Plate B2. The regiment's greatest exploit was at Borodino, where they actually bayonet-charged French cuirassiers, Col. Udom and his Lithuanians being 'in no mood to give quarter'; in the process they lost 435 dead and 306 wounded.

H3: NCO, infantry, campaign dress, 1814
This figure is taken from an eye-witness sketch by Georg Opitz showing the rarely-depicted shako cover, worn with the NCO pompon uncovered. The long greatcoat is typical of the variation in colour upon the usual brownish grey; the canvas haversack was common on campaign, especially at the later period. It also shows the use of the white 'liberation brassard', a cloth strip ordered to be tied around an arm (usually the left) in February 1814—a return to the 'field sign' of the 17th century—to distinguish all Allied troops. (The

uniforms of different nations caused confusion; the brassard was prompted by the wounding of a British officer by a cossack, who mistook him for a Frenchman.)

H4: Jäger, Russo-German Legion, 1814
The Russo-German Legion was formed at Revel in August 1812, mainly from captured Prussians, originally comprising an infantry battalion, a Jäger company, a hussar regiment and a horse artillery battery. Later it expanded by the enlistment of deserters and prisoners to seven infantry battalions, two hussar regiments, a Jäger company, two horse and one foot battery and a train company. In March 1815 it entered Prussian service. The infantry wore Russian uniform, the 1st Brigade having red collars and the 2nd blue, with battalions differentiated by coloured shoulder straps (red, and yellow piped with red are recorded); their grey trousers had red stripes, and all equipment was black. The Jäger illustrated (from the Elberfeld MS, dated March 1814) wears an ordinary *kiwer* with unusually short plume; note the aiguillette and horn badge with chains on the belt. The man carries the Russian-made Tula rifle, named from the arsenal of its manufacture.

Sources
Few of the major sources on the Russian army of the Napoleonic Wars are available in English. The most significant work is *Historical Description of the Uniforms and Armaments of the Russian Army* (A. V. Viskovatov, St. Petersburg 1844–56), with superb engravings. Other major works include *L'Armée Russe sous le Tsar Alexandre Ier de 1805 à 1815* (A. Krijitsky & M. Gayda, Paris 1955); and *L'Armée Russe* (W. Zweguintzow, Paris 1973). *The Russian Army 1800–1815* (G. Nafziger, Cambridge, Ontario 1983) is especially useful for establishments and manoeuvres. Also of interest are *Uniforms of the Imperial Russian Army* (B. & J. Mollo, Poole 1979); *The Russian Army 1812–1813* (C. W. Hansen, Copenhagen 1977)—this author's companion *The Russian Army 1805* was published in the Danish periodical *Chakoten*, 1985; *The Imperial Russian Army 1805–15* (W. H. Murray, New York 1965); *Russian Military Swords 1801–1917* (E. Mollo, London 1969); *Uniforms of the Retreat from Moscow* (P. J. Haythornthwaite, Poole 1976); *L'Esercito Russo 1805–15: Fanteria* (I. Falzone & G. Rava, Parma, n.d.) reproduces Viskovatov engravings. Apart from the source listed earlier, flags are covered by *Drapeaux et Etandards de l'Armée Russe, XVIe Siècle à 1914* (W. Zweguintzow, Paris 1964), and the paper by Lt.Cdr. R. O. Morris in issue 36 of *Tradition*. Among many useful campaign histories, among the most modern are *Austerlitz* (C. Duffy, London 1977), *Borodino and the War of 1812* (C. Duffy, London 1972), *1812* (A. Brett-James, London 1966) and *Europe against Napoleon* (A. Brett-James, London 1970). Wilson's reports are found in *Brief Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army* (London 1810), *Narrative of Events during the Invasion of Russia* (London 1860) and in *General Wilson's Journal* (ed. A. Brett-James, London 1964). The background to the era is covered in *Russia in War and Peace* (A. Palmer, London 1972).